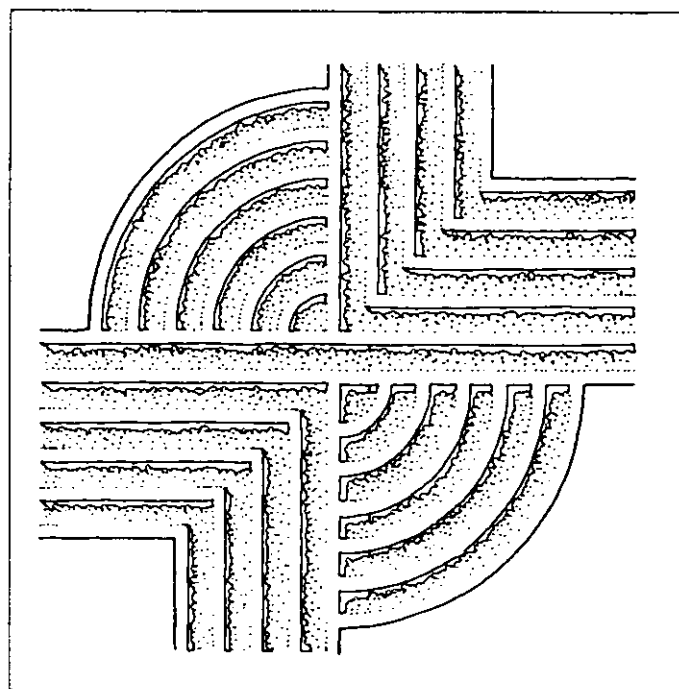


BRIEF OVERVIEW OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF A FLORENCE COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA TRACT



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 217

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**BRIEF OVERVIEW OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A
FLORENCE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA TRACT**

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CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 217

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March 17, 1997

This report is prepared on permanent, recycled paper ∞

ABSTRACT

This report provides information on an archaeological survey of a 400 acre tract in northeastern Florence County undertaken for Fluor Daniel in early March, 1997. The perspective client chose not to utilize the tract and the survey efforts were terminated. Although no funds were allocated for the write-up or publication of the suspended survey, Chicora Foundation believes that it is essential to document the level of effort and provide at least some preliminary findings.

A fairly complete historical overview was prepared for the study tract, including a detailed chain of title tracing the ownership of the tract into the early nineteenth century. Additional historical sources were identified, but were not fully utilized. Among those sources useful for more detailed research are the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Caroliniana Library, and the Darlington County Historical Commission.

The study, combining pedestrian survey and shovel testing, revealed the location of 30 archaeological sites, as well as seven architectural sites. In addition, since the survey was not completed, it is likely that there are additional, unrecorded sites in the project area. In particular, there is reason to believe that at least two additional cemeteries are present, but not recorded, on the tract. Furthermore, the study did not include the core of the Roseville Plantation, a 13 acre out parcel. Consequently, this survey did not record any archaeological or historical sites on this 13 acre tract.

The early termination of the study leaves the 30 sites unassessed for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Consequently, all 30 sites should be considered potentially eligible and requiring further survey, testing, or evaluation to determine their significance.

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The historical research and survey conducted was funded by Fluor Daniel in Greenville, South Carolina and I want to thank Mr. Randy Dabney and Ms. Margaret Carns for their interest, support, and cooperation.

In addition, I want to thank a number of professional colleagues who were very helpful during the short course of the investigations. Mr. Keith Derting provided tremendous assistance searching the files at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, as well as assigning site numbers to the sites identified during the field investigations. Ms. Sharon Pekarul, also with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, assisted with the curation of the collections and field records associated with this study.

The staffs of the Florence and Darlington County Clerk of Court offices were nothing other than cordial and supportive in our historical research. Mr. Horace Rudisill, Director of the Darlington County Historical Commission was very helpful in researching the early history of the tract and provided access to his institution's vast resources. Finally, the staff of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History Search Room was especially helpful in fielding my inquiries on this project.

In addition, we received additional interest and support from a local individual, Ms. Anita Curl, who has considerable information about the family cemetery associated with Roseville. We appreciate her interest and willingness to share information.

Finally, I want to thank the field crew who assisted with this study, including Ms. Sabrina Buck, Ms. Amy Dodenhoff, Mr. John Hamer, Mr. Gregg Dickey, and Mr. Ian Hamer. Their interest in the project, combined with their thoroughness, helped ensure that the project was expediently and

professionally surveyed. I also want to thank our Laboratory Supervisor, Ms. Debi Hacker, for her extraordinary job analyzing the collections as they were brought in from the field. Her skill and speed allowed the collections to be cataloged with a day of their collection. Ms. Rachel Brinson-Marrs is also responsible for cataloging the collections, as well as for searching the files of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. I appreciate all of these efforts.

INTRODUCTION

Background and the Site Area

The study tract is situated about 8 miles northeast of Florence, in the northeastern corner of the county (Figure 1). It is bordered by I-95 to the southeast and east, the Back Swamp to the northeast and north, S-26 (N. Williston Road) to the west, and the Exit 170 interchange of I-95 to the south. The tract is reported to contain about 400 acres, inclusive of the lake in the central portion and the borrow pit in the northeastern corner (Figure 2).

Originally the entire tract was likely dominated by mixed hardwoods, particularly pines and broadleaf taxa such as upland oaks, sweetgum, hickories, and various understory species. The lowland forests probably included bald cypress, gum, sycamore, water hickory, lowland oaks, maples, willows, and other herbaceous species. Today, however, most of the tract is in either cultivated or fallow fields. The only major forested areas are the lowland swamps along the northeastern edge of the tract, following the Back Swamp and in the northern finger of land. Elsewhere only small tracts of woods remains, typically on the edges of drainages or in small woodlots.

The tract is further altered by the impoundment of the central drainage to create what is called "Indigo Lake" on some maps. The slopes leading to this pond are steep and, in many places, evidence of terracing is still present.

Chicora Foundation was initially contacted by Ms. Margaret Carns with Fluor Daniel on February 24. She requested a proposal for an intensive level archaeological survey, based on the presence of some federal funding in the proposed project. Chicora responded to Ms. Carns with a proposal that same day. This was accepted by Fluor Daniel on March 4, 1997. An initial conference call going over different aspects of the

project was held that same day and the historical research was conducted on March 5-7, 1997. A total of 40 person hours of historical research was conducted. The field investigations began on March 10 and continued until terminated by Fluor Daniel at the end of work on March 12, 1997. During this period a total of 183 person hours of field work were conducted. This work was conducted by Ms. Sabrina Buck, Ms. Amy Dodenhoff, Mr. John Hamer, Mr. Gregg Dickey, and Mr. Ian Hamer. I served as the Principal Investigator and Field Director and was present on-site at all times.

We understand that the project was terminated since the prospective client "made the decision that the Project will not go forward on the proposed site" (memo from Mr. Reggie Sentell to Dr. Michael Trinkley, dated March 12, 1997).

At the time of the field investigation no detailed topographic maps were available and the study was conducted using a false infrared color aerial photograph of the tract, coupled with the 1982 edition of the Witherspoon Island USGS topographic map. While these were adequate to locate sites, they provided very little information on topography, especially on the side slopes of the Back Swamp and were generally inadequate for predicting site locations.

All but about 5% of the survey tract was examined during these investigations. Those areas not explored include the southeastern half of the swamp margin — an area where at least two additional graveyards are reported — and an area within the main tract bordering I-95. It should also be noted that the survey did not include the 13 acre out parcel known to include the main Roseville Plantation complex.

As a result of these investigations 30 archaeological sites and seven standing architectural sites were encountered and recorded

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A FLORENCE COUNTY TRACT

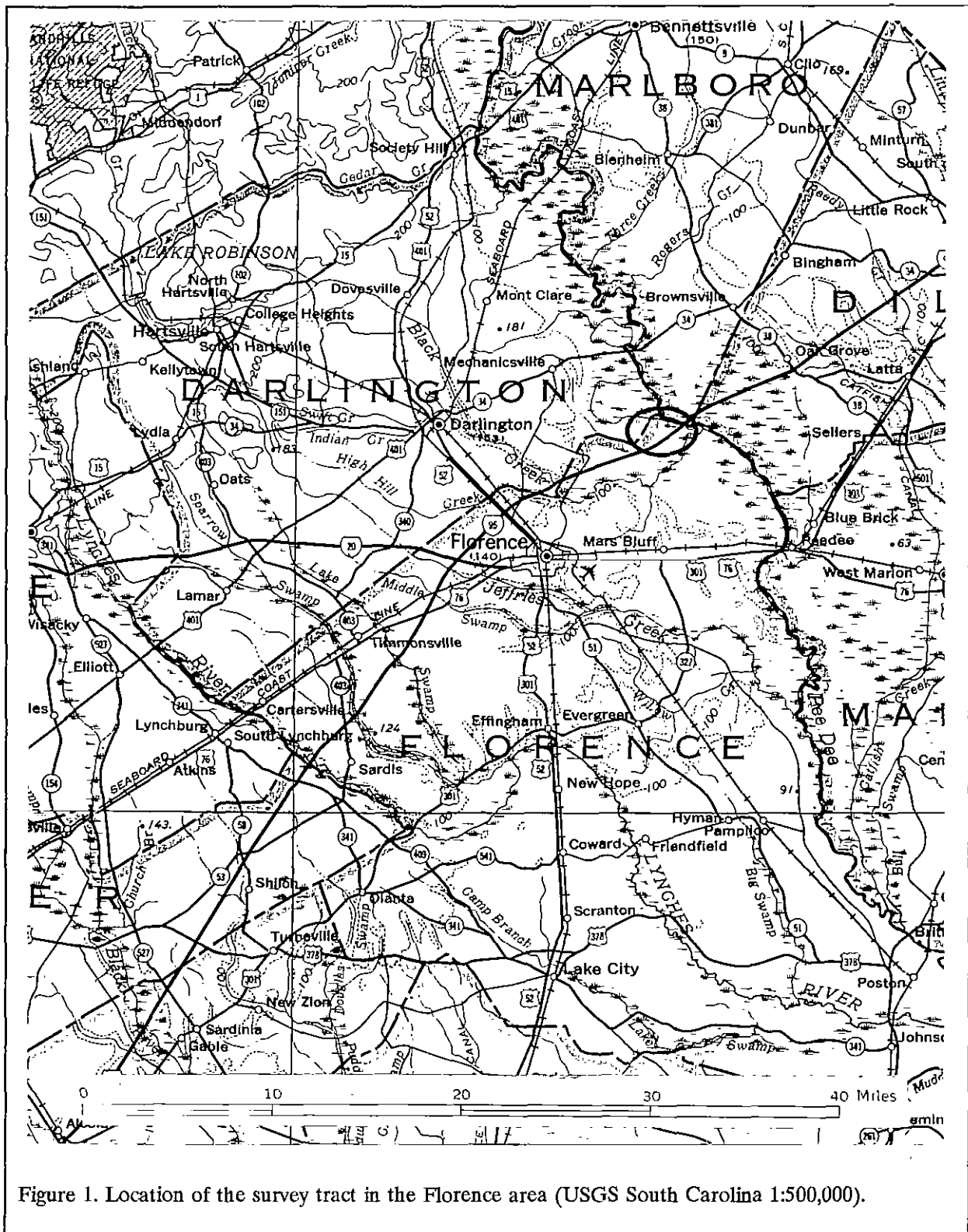


Figure 1. Location of the survey tract in the Florence area (USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

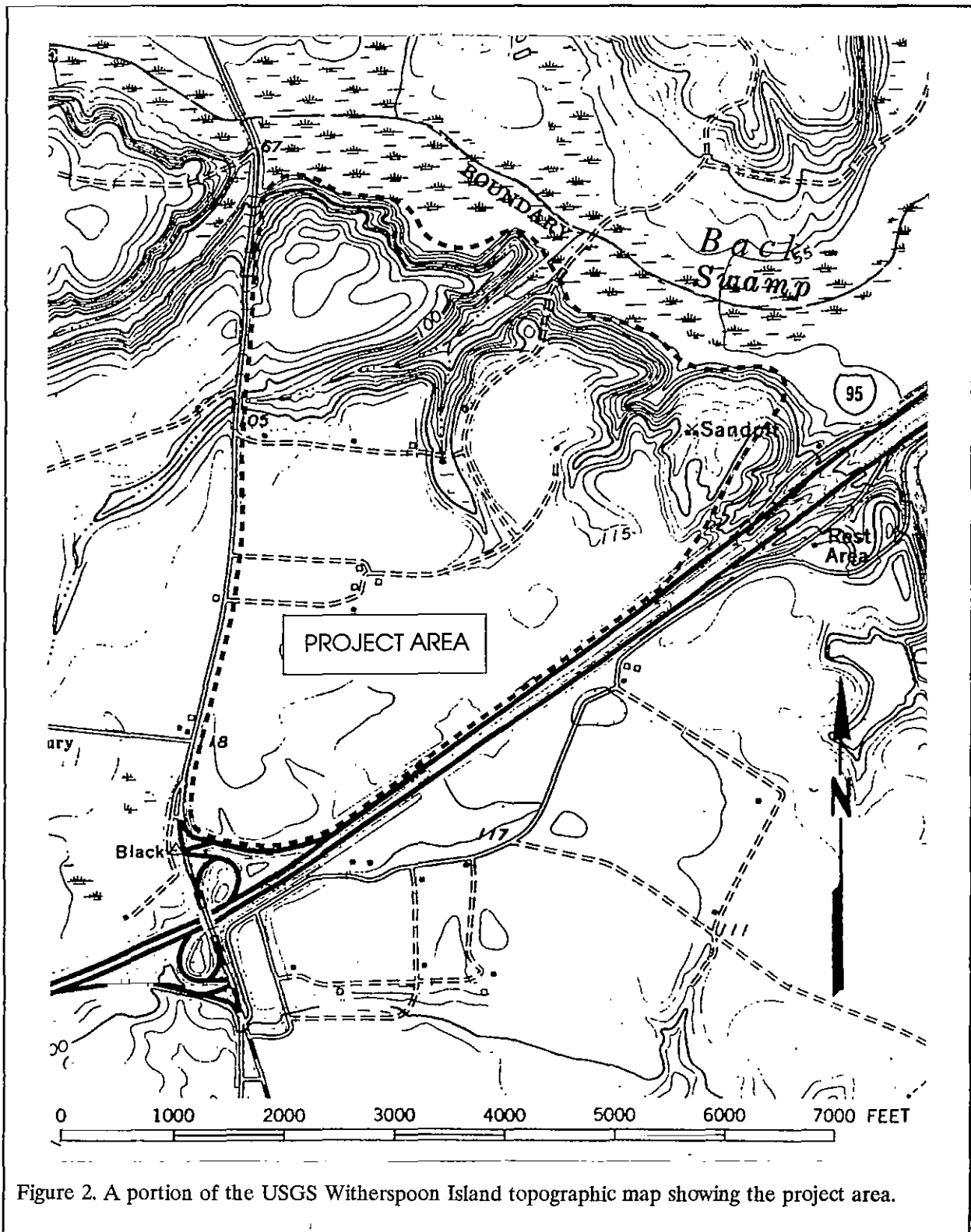


Figure 2. A portion of the USGS Witherspoon Island topographic map showing the project area.

by Chicora Foundation. Many of these sites, while identified and recorded, were not assessed for their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

records for the seven standing sites and have curated those records with the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Although Fluor Daniel is paying for the historical research and field investigations accomplished prior to the project's termination, they have allotted no funds for the analysis of collections, assessment of site eligibility, or the publication of the study. This brief overview is being prepared at Chicora's expense solely to document an overview of the historical background, the nature of the study, the portions of the study tract actually investigated, and the types of sites encountered. We recognize this as the minimum level of reporting ethically mandated under these circumstances. This current study is not intended as a compliance level investigation and does not provide the detail necessary for such purposes.

Curation

The original and duplicate field notes, and artifacts resulting from Chicora Foundation's survey have been curated with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

The artifacts from this study have been cataloged using the standard system of the Institute. They have been cleaned as necessary and are packed in polyethylene zip-locks for permanent curation. Given the early termination of the project no conservation treatments have been performed. In addition, no detailed analyses of the collection have been undertaken.

All records were provided to the curatorial facility on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper. Both black and white and color print photographs were taken during this study. The black and white negatives have been processed to archival standards and are curated with the collections and field records. The color prints, because of their long-term instability, are being retained in the Chicora project files and not curated.

We have also prepared architectural survey

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

The historical research conducted for this study included title search at the Florence and Darlington Clerk of Courts, as well as additional research in the Probate Court for wills and inventories. Further research was conducted at the Darlington County Historical Commission. Some research was conducted at the South Caroliniana Library, identifying cartographic sources and background research, while additional research was conducted at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The resources of neither institution, however, was fully accessed and additional historical research is likely necessary for a thorough evaluation of the project area.

We also discovered that there were a number of individuals still in the Florence area, such as Ms. Anita Curl, who possess significant historical documents. It is likely that several of the Florence area funeral directors will have information on the African-American graveyard identified in this survey and yet additional information can probably be derived from the death records. These sources have not been tapped for this research.

In other words, while we have obtained sufficient information for the survey efforts, there is a tremendous amount of information which has not been fully explored. Should other projects be advanced for the study tract, additional time should be allocated to historical research.

Brief Historical Background

Our research on the tract began with the ownership by Richard Brockington (also spelled Brockinton and Brockenton), although we did determine that the plantation was acquired by Brockington from Harris Dewitt and Nathaniel S. McCall. The earliest plat for the property is the September 4, 1821 plat for 750 acres admeasured

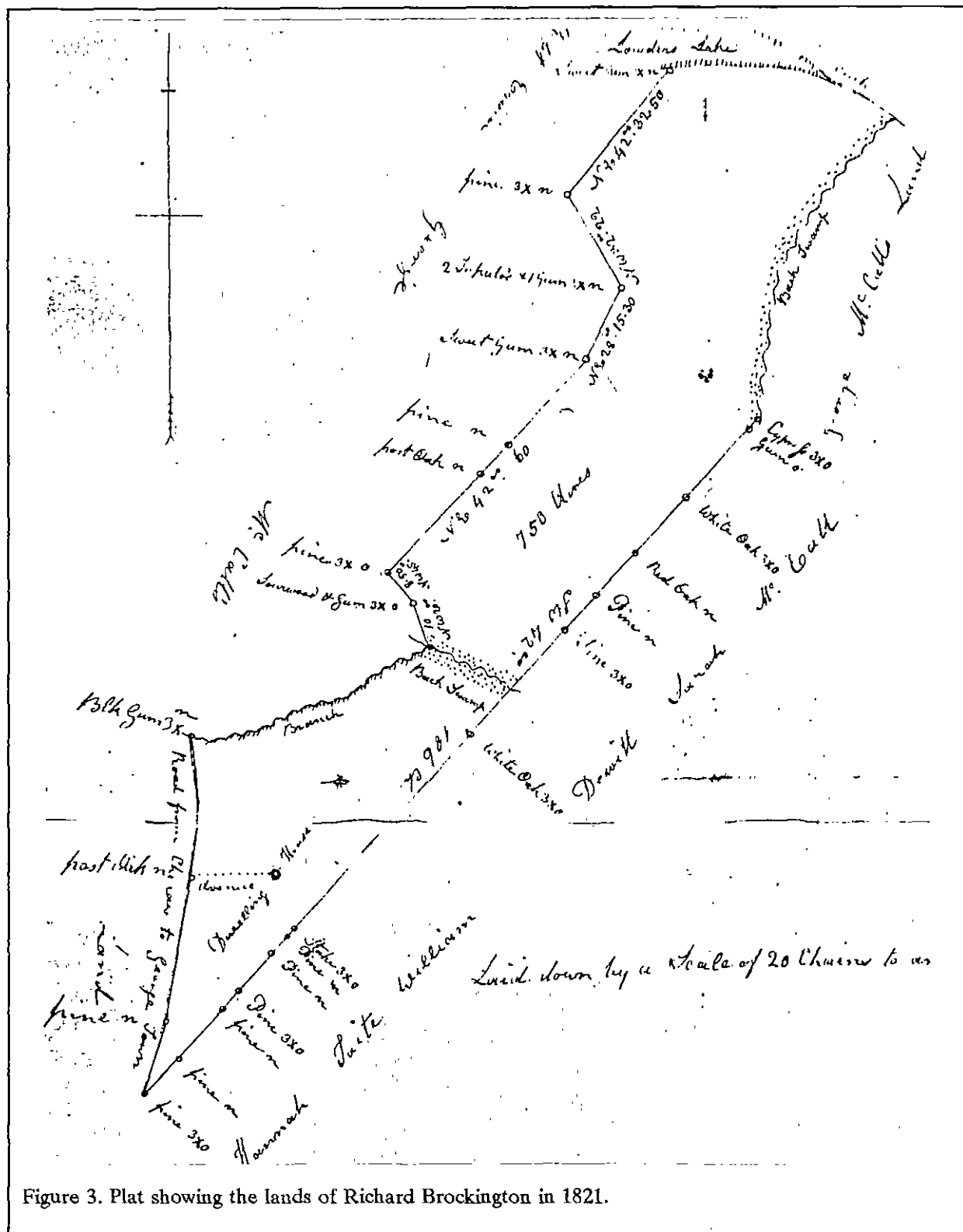
and laid out for Richard Brockington on Lowders Lake and Back Swamp (Figure 3). The southern portion of this property is encompassed in the survey tract. Along the western edge is the "Road from Cheraw to Georgetown," today S-26. Leading off this road is an "avenue," at the end of which is a "Dwelling House." Regrettably, this plat fails to reveal any more detail concerning the tract, but it does indicate that what later becomes known as the Roseville Plantation house was likely present by 1821. The Brockington settlement is also shown on the 1826 Mills' map of the Darlington District (Figure 4).

Brockington was the son of Richard Brockington and, according to the 1840 federal census, owned 108 slaves. He represented Darlington in the Eleventh General Assembly (1794-1795) and locally was a commissioner for opening Lowder's Lake in 1794 and was a road commissioner for Darlington District in 1801 (Bailey 1984:75).

The Darlington County Historical Commission has a transcript of a September 11, 1831 letter from Anna J. White to Mrs. Olive Shaw in South Bridgewater, Massachusetts. She wrote that she was "at last at Roseville with my dear aunt Brockinton" after taking a stage from Cheraw. She notes that her aunt's house "is beautifully situated," and notes that:

It is a large two-story house with a gallery in front and at the sides; with a great many trees and flowers, and an avenue in front . . . several kinds of flowers [are] in bloom (Brockington file, Darlington County Historical Commission).

The letter goes on to comment on the large number of slaves: "if I should undertake to count, I should never find out how many servants there



are about the house."

Brockington apparently died sometime between 1840 (when the federal census was made) and October 18, 1843 (when his April 10, 1832 will was recorded). The bulk of his estate, including "the body of lands were I live" was devised to his wife, Mary Hart Brockington (Darlington County Will Book 10, page 41). Also mentioned in the will, and receiving small inheritances, are Richard B. Bacot, Peter S. Bacot, and Mary A. Jarrott, individuals with close connections to the Brockington family.

Mary Brockington appears to have very ably continued the plantation operation after her husband's death. There are relatively few accounts of this operation, although the Darlington County Historical Commission does have a record of goods, including "bagging" for cotton, delivered to her plantation in 1850.

Sometime between Mary 15, 1851 (when her will was signed) and July 15, 1853 (when it was recorded), Mary Brockington died (Darlington County Will Book 10, page 236). Her will devises "the Plantation and tract of land upon which I now reside" to her nephew, Peter S. Bacot (previously mentioned in her husband's will) as a life estate, to pass to his children as his death. Her will also lists considerable personal property, providing an exceptional understanding of the Brockington plantation. Listed items include a bedstead, child's crib bed, bureau, wash stand, looking glass, dining table, breakfast table, center table, sofa, mahogany sitting chairs, parlor chairs, dinner dishes, glass goblets, a water decanter, cups and saucers, coffee pot, tea pot, sugar dish, slop bowl, cream pot, china dishes with covers, china pitchers, silver table and tea spoons, silver dessert spoons, silver forks, silver sugar tongs, table knives, dessert knives, a carving knife and fork, a table steel, large pot, dinner pot, hominy pot, dutch oven, frying pan, pot hooks, flesh fork, wire fender with brass, shovel and tongs for the fender, andirons, plated candlesticks, plated snuffers and snuffer tray, mantle flower pots, pine table, water pails, wash tubs and brooms. Also mentioned are two mules, two cows and calves, two sows with pigs, three geese, and three ganders. Clearly, the Brockington

estate was large and impressive.

Even more detailed is the 1853 inventory and appraisal, which lists 132 slaves valued at \$68,000. Stock included 28 mules, four horses, one mare and colt, 48 cows, four working oxen, and 255 hogs, valued at \$3,543. Plantation equipment was valued at only \$525 and included such items as carts and wagons, plows, hoes, a corn sheller, and a wind fan (possibly a reference to a rice fan?).

Crops on hand in July included 200 bushels of corn, 33 stacks of fodder, 270 bushels of rye and oats, with a total value of \$1,900. Absent was cotton — suggesting that last year's crop had already been sold — and cotton seed — since the current crop had already been planted.

Furniture from the plantation house included parlor items, five sets of bedroom furniture, dining room furniture, kitchen items (including the silver mentioned in Mary Brockington's will), and washing furniture, all valued at \$1,386.

Consequently, the Brockington estate was appraised at \$75,354 in 1853 dollars — probably at least \$500,000 in today's dollars.

Also preserved at the Darlington County Historical Society are at least some of the account papers, revealing that the plantation continued to operate under the executors.

The 1853 accounts reveal that Mary Brockington's coffin cost \$40. Another account lists "two boxes marble" being shipped to the executor's attention from New York and arriving in mid-December 1852. This may represent Mary Brockington's tombstone.

The 1853 records also reveal that Louis Taylor was being paid wages, perhaps as overseer of the plantation. Other normal goods included the purchase of salt, bacon, and candles. The records also indicate that the Roseville tract was using substantial quantities of guano in an effort to increase the cotton yields.

That year's early cotton, 77 bales, was sold for \$ 3,215.29, or about 8¢ a pound. Seventy-five additional bales cotton sold in February and March netted \$2,793.17 or about 7½¢ a pound. Also sold was seed rice, suggesting that there was some swamp rice being produced by the slaves at Roseville (see Vernon 1993 for a discussion of rice production in the Mars Bluff area of Florence County)

In 1855 the plantation produced at least 64 bales of cotton that sold for \$1,777.66, or about 5½¢ a pound. The records also reveal that the plantation was being operated by Lot Rogers, an overseer paid \$150 a year for his efforts.

It appears that the plantation continued under the ownership of Peter S. Bacot through the Civil War (during which time the Confederate diary of Ada Bacot recounts her life on the plantation). It was likely during this period that a newspaper account entitled, "Death of an African Preacher" appeared in the local papers. It reported on the death of "Old Father Adam, servant of the late Richard Brockinton," who had fallen to the care of P.S. Bacot. It reported that Adam was the "body servant of the elder Mr. Brockinton during the Revolutionary War" (clipping in the files of the Darlington County Historical Commission).

At Bacot's death the property was devised to his children: Peter B. Bacot, A.J. Bacot, Ada W. Clarke, Jacqueline M. Sanders, Louis L. Bacot, and Richard H. Bacot. Peter Bacot obtained a two-third interest in the 900 acre plantation by purchasing the rights of Jacqueline M. Sanders, Louis L. Bacot, and Richard H. Bacot (see Darlington County Deed Book AA, page 181).

In 1878, after the death of Peter B. Bacot, the estate was sued for collection of debts owed the J.S. Gibson estate, administered by E.W. Clarke. The Court of Common Pleas directed that Bacot's interest in what was by then described as a 1000 acre plantation be sold. The purchaser was N.S. Gibson (Darlington County Deed Book A-2, page 291). Gibson, however, released the land to James H. Clarke, Trustee for \$5, allowing Ada Clark to continue to live on the plantation,

referred to this deed as "the Clark Place." The deed required that James H. Clarke hold the property for Ada Clarke her life, and afterwards divide the tract among her children (Darlington County Deed Book AA, page 293).

In 1904 the heirs of Ada Clarke, T.A. Clarke, James H. Clarke, and E.A. Clarke, sold the 1000 acre plantation, "known as the Roseville Plantation" to The McCown-Clarke Company for \$9,000. The description of the property in this deed was similar to all those preceding it, with the tract bounded to the north by the lands of Thomas Frost, to the east by Herring Creek, to the south by lands known as the DeWitt Hill Place (also owned by McCown and Clarke) and to the west by the Georgetown Public Road. Also conveyed with the plantation was other property, including four mules, one horse, two cows, six hogs, three wagons, all of the plows, farm implements, hay, corn, peas, fodder, and other crops. This suggests that the plantation had continued as a viable farm after the Civil War, probably continuing to raise cotton as well as forage crops.

Files at the Darlington County Historical Commission reveal that the McCown-Clarke Company was formed by James Henry Clarke, Fred Clarke, and Joseph McCown. This enterprise has been described as a "joint farm project," apparently joining the McCown farm with Roseville. Among the crops was tobacco, of which the Clarks and McCown seem to have been early growers.

The McCown-Clark Company was successful in acquiring a fairly large amount of land. In 1905 they obtained the 1,600 acre DeWitt Hill Plantation to the east and south (Florence County Deed Book Q, page 500). In 1916 they acquired the 350 acre Rogers tract from J.S. Rogers in exchange for paying off his substantial debts (Florence County Deed Book 17, page 799).

The venture, however, was only marginally successful in 1924 the company was sued by H. Annie McCown. The court ordered the company's holdings, including the 1000 acre Roseville Plantation, to be sold at auction. The highest bidder was J.C. Washington, who assigned his bid

of \$4,500 to O.L. Williams (Florence County Deed Book 58, page 274). A plat, dated May 7, 1928, shows the "McCown-Clark Co. Lands" and makes reference to various plats which were not relocated during the current study (Florence County Plat Book D, page 76). Figure 5 shows a portion of this plat, revealing Roseville to be tract 1, totalling 981 acres. The original survey was for Mrs. M.H. Brockington (estate) in 1884. It shows the Roseville Plantation house, but provides no other details. Also shown on the plat is the DeWitt Hill Place, at the end of what is the Pocket Road. This plantation settlement is still present on the opposite side of I-95. The store shown on the corner of the Georgetown and Pocket roads is also still present, and was identified in the structural survey as site 1.

Williams, in 1941, conveyed the four tracts (including Roseville) to the O.L. Williams Veneer Company. The Roseville tract was described as containing 981 acres (Florence County Deed Book 85, page 346). The Williams Veneer Company sold the tracts, again including Roseville, to Williams Plantation, Inc. in 1943 for \$16,500 (Florence County Deed Book 88, page 76).

The directors of Williams Plantation, C. Frank Williams, Martha W. Brice, and T.H. Brice, sold the acreage, including Roseville, to themselves and one other partner, Louise W. Graves, for \$1.00 in 1959 (Florence County Deed Book 191, page 92). These same individuals, nine months later, sell the property, including Roseville, to the Williams Furniture Company for \$481,000. The plat for the sale (shown in Figure 6) reveals relatively few details concerning the study tract. Comparing Figures 3, 5, and 6, however, may help to better reveal how the original Brockington tract remained virtually consistent throughout its history. The 1958 plat reproduced as Figure 6 also reveals that the Roseville Plantation complex still consisted of at least nine structures. In addition, the store at the northwest corner of Williston and Pocket roads is still present.

Over time the Williams Furniture Company conveyed a considerable portion of the Roseville Plantation to Robert B. Gamble. The largest portion, 223.6 acres, was conveyed in 1963

(Florence County Deed Book A-3, page 20), although additional tracts were conveyed in 1960 (Florence County Deed Book 196, page 313) and 1961 (Florence County Deed Book 202, page 295). Much of this acreage is shown in Figure 7, a survey prepared in 1960 (Florence County Plat Book W, page 25). This survey also reveals the presence and condition of numerous houses on the tract at the time. The main settlement is shown to consist of eight different structures, while to the northwest there were five structures along the edge of the woods. Another structure is shown north of the main settlement, at the intersection of two farm roads. Further north, in the field adjacent to Back Swamp, a series of seven structures are shown in the woods at the southern edge of the field. Another three structures are shown at the western edge of this field.

In 1966 Gamble sold 470.1 acres of Roseville to Leon A. Johnson (Florence County Deed Book A-27, page 399). Not sold, however, were 59.9 acres designed Parcel B on the plat shown in Figure 7. This included the bulk of the Roseville main settlement, as well as four of the tenant houses to the northwest.

The southern portion of the study tract, which was originally part of the Brockington plantation, had been previously cut off and is shown on various plats as Rembert and Rogers land (see Figure 5). This portion, totalling 205 acres, was obtained by Johnson by purchase from John Schott Rogers, Francis Bacot Rogers, and Mary Hart Bacot in 1966 for \$112,000 (Florence County Deed Book A-28, page 10). This property is shown in a plat dated 1964, which reveals the extension of Pocket (Figure 8).

This property was involved in yet another court action in 1979, resulting in its forced sale to James A. Goodson, Jr. in 1980. In 1981 Goodson sold the 575.4 acre tract to the Peter Black Settlement Corporation for \$635,000 (Florence County Deed Book A-272, page 268). A plat of the tract shows that 12 of the tenant houses previously illustrated on plats were still present (Figure 9, Florence County Plat Book 9, page 157). This plat is also significant since it reveals that the borrow pit in the northeastern portion of the property is

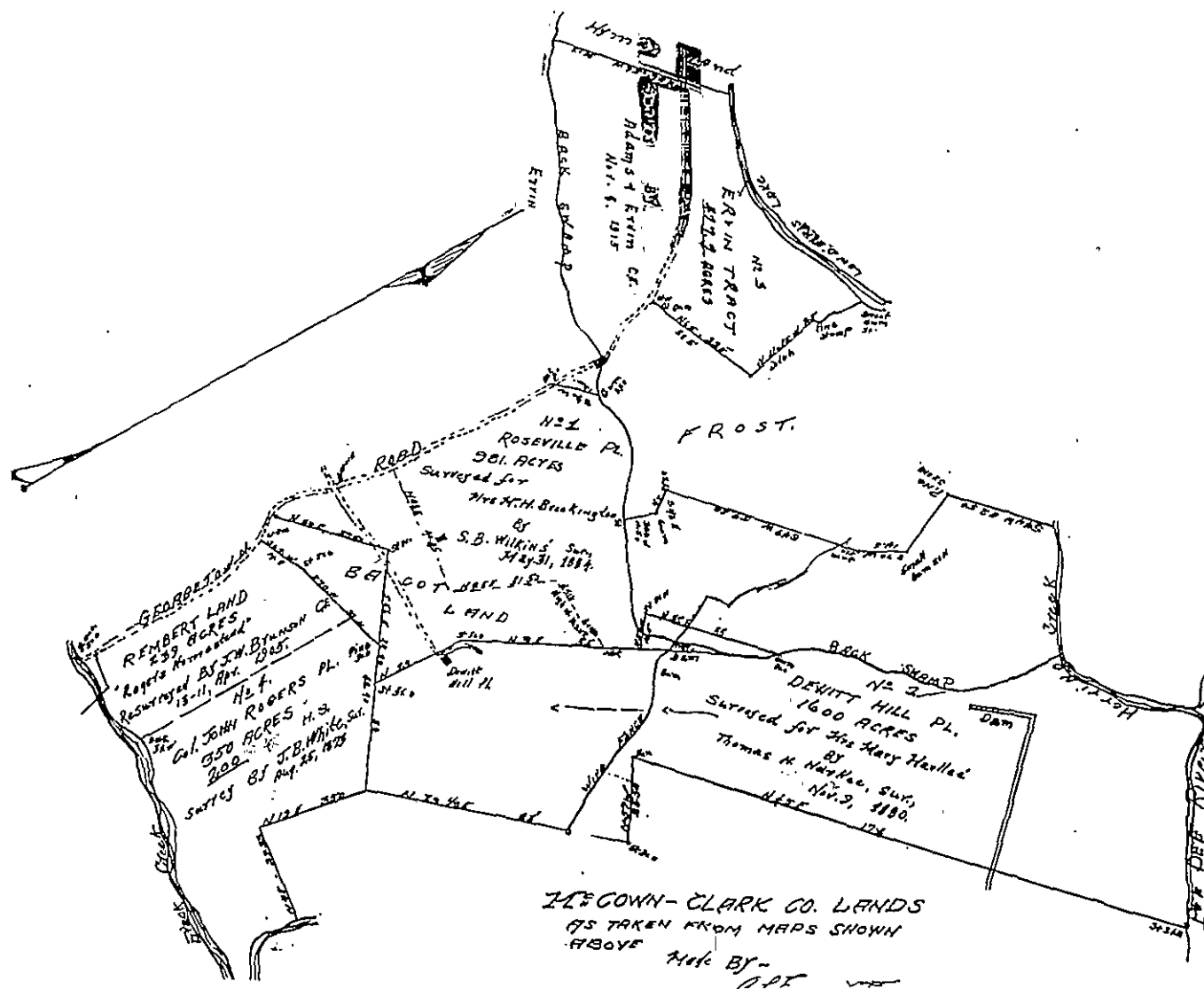
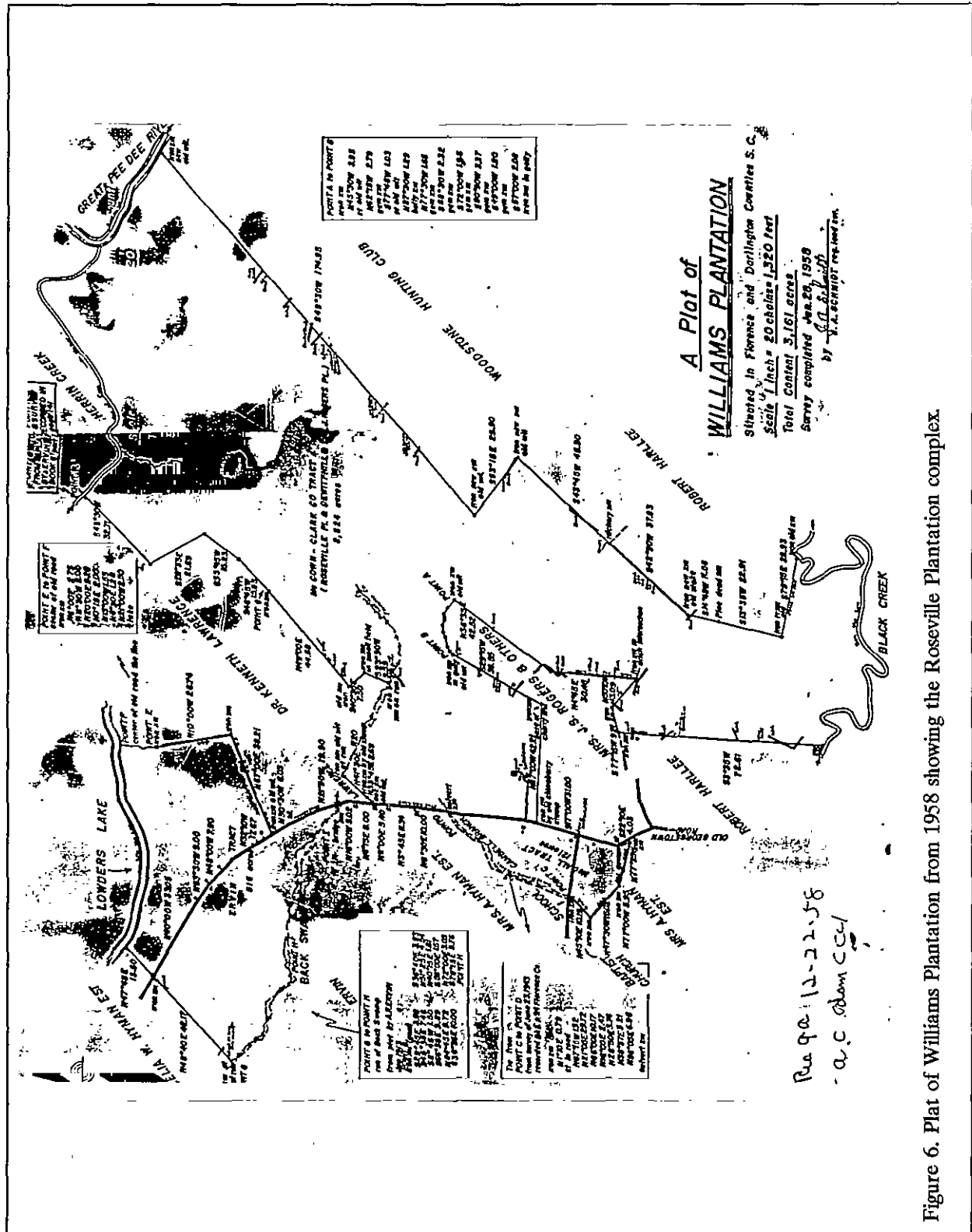


Figure 5. McCown-Clarke plat from 1928 showing the Roseville Plantation. To the east is DeWitt Hill Plantation.



HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

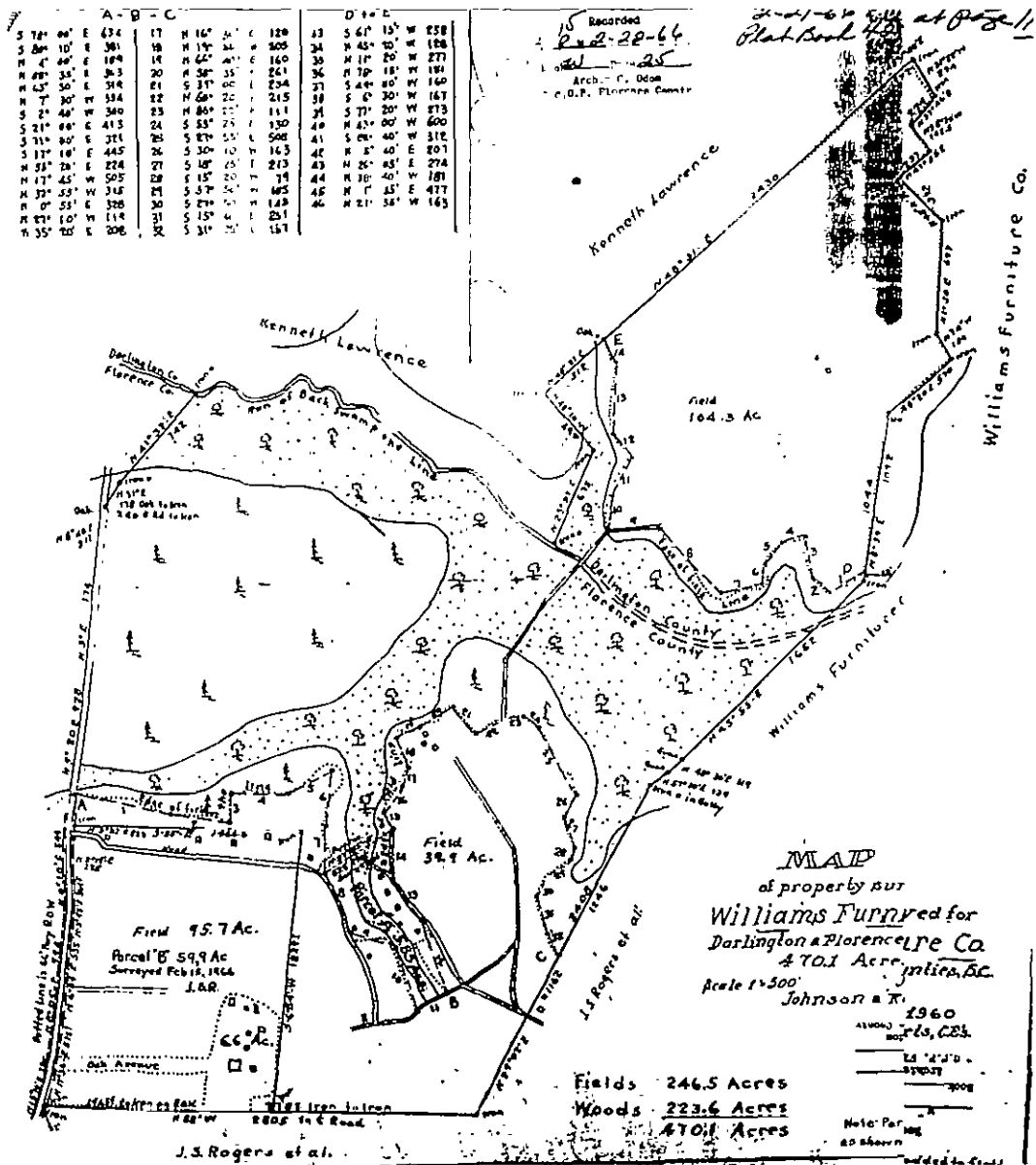


Figure 7. Plat of a portion of Roseville owned by Williams Furniture Company, prepared in 1960, showing a number of tenant houses, as well as the Roseville main settlement.

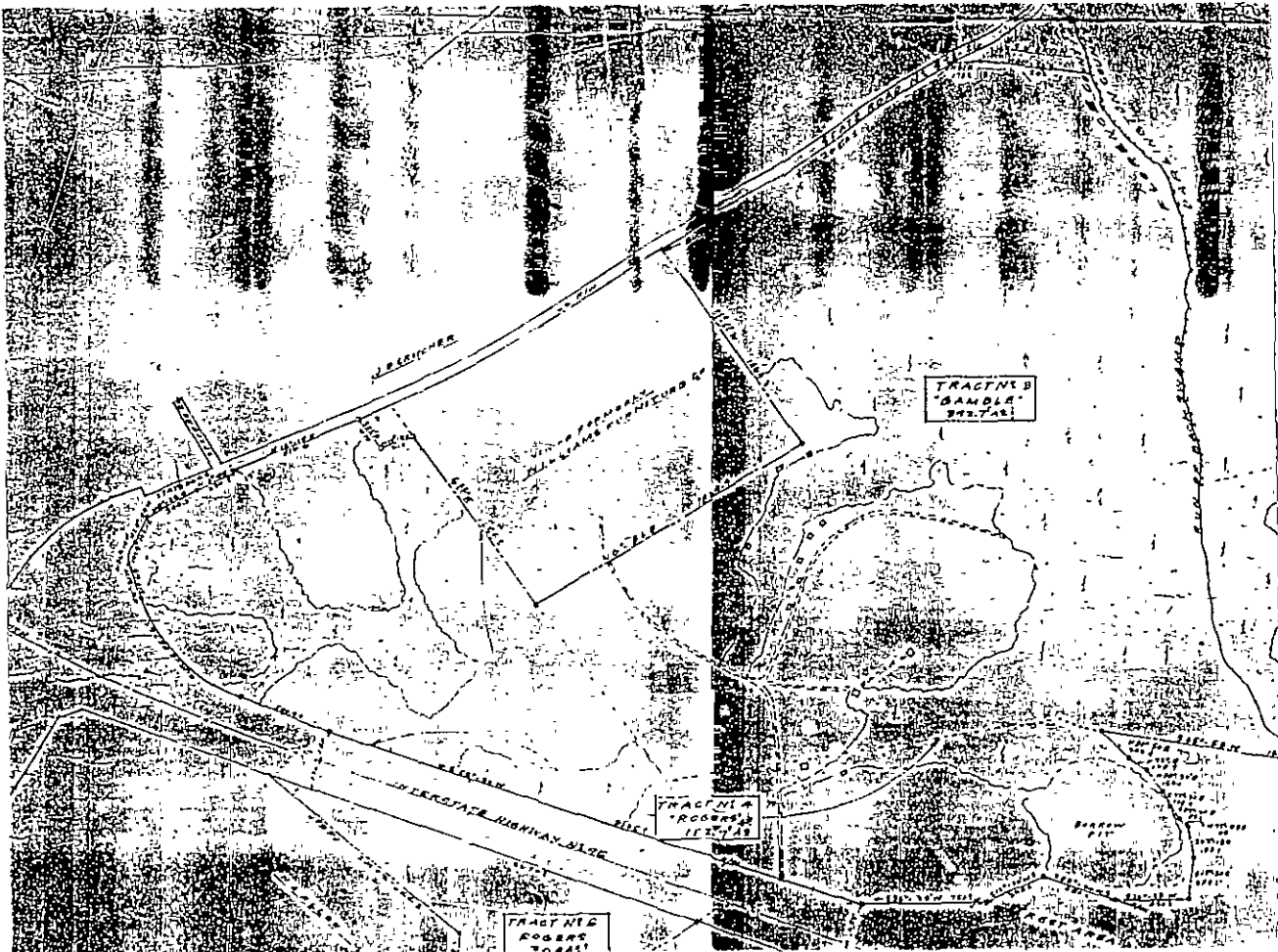


Figure 9. Plat of Johnson and Goodson lands conveyed to Peter Black Settlement Corporation in 1981 showing structures still standing in different parts of the original Roseville tract.

already present, and was probably used for the construction of I-95 through the Back or Pee Dee swamp. In 1986 the property was conveyed by Peter Black Settlement Corporation to Bruce Hospital, Inc. for \$1,500,000 (Florence County Deed Book A-256, page 1617, see also Florence County Plat Book 19, page 642).

Finally, there is the potential for considerable oral history from both the black and white residents and previous owners. Virtually no oral history was conducted during the current study, but this should be of primary concern in any future research.

Additional Research

As previously mentioned, there remain a number of unexamined resources at the South Caroliniana Library and the Darlington County Historical Society. These institutions are likely to have further information on the early history of the plantation. In addition, there are likely maps and aerial photographs at the Map Repository of the Thomas Cooper Library which can provide significant information on the tract's early twentieth century agricultural history. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History is likely to also have significant resources pertaining to the early antebellum history of the tract. In particular, it is important to better trace the economic history of the plantation during its late antebellum years. Archives and History may also have information concerning the early DeWitt grant in the project area.

Thus far we have not been able to identify a plat of the property dating from the antebellum, although the recovery of the 1884 Brockington plat might provide significant information. In particular any information on the location of the plantation's slave settlement would be especially useful.

Research should also be extended to include the African-American funeral directors who have participated in burials at the black cemeteries on the study tract. Information concerning access, periods of use, number of individuals interred, and even the socio-economic status of those using the graveyards is important. We may be able to identify a funeral director who has maintained a listing of clients and graveyards used, which would allow us to further expand the list of families using these sites. There may also be death certificates for individuals identified in the field survey.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND RESULTS

Methodology

Proposed Methodology

Although the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's *Guidelines and Standards for Archaeological Investigations* provide guidance for appropriate survey methodology, considerable latitude is offered to develop innovative research designs and methodology. The ultimate goals of an *intensive survey*, however, remain:

- the identification of archaeological resources within a project area, and
- the evaluation of these resources against the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Chicora initially proposed to meet these goals in a cost and time-effective manner by using a stratified survey approach. This approach would use criteria for site location developed by Chicora Foundation as a result of 20 years of research (including the results of the Santee Cooper Pee Dee survey and the Roche Carolina survey) (see Taylor 1984, and Trinkley and Adams 1992) and divided the survey tract into different "strata" or areas based on the criteria. The intensity of the survey effort would then be determined by the likelihood of identifying archaeological sites within a particular strata or area.

Previous archaeological research has documented (either at an intuitive or empirical level) that:

- historic sites, especially from the eighteenth century, tend to be situated on high ground adjacent to the Pee Dee (i.e., on the bluff

edge), while nineteenth century historic sites tend to be situated within 300 feet of old roads,

- prehistoric archaeological sites tend to be located adjacent to swamp edges, with relatively few sites located on interior soils,

- late nineteenth century and early twentieth century sites tend to be associated with road networks, many of which are still in place,

- archaeological sites tend to be located on high, well drained soils in proximity to water sources,

- archaeological sites may be located adjacent to remnant creeks, now represented only as linear expanses of poorly drained soils,

- archaeological sites are not often found on low, poorly drained soils, and

- prehistoric archaeological sites are not often found on high, well drained soils when they are an excessive distance (ca. 300+ feet) from a water source.

In addition, the previously discussed historical research revealed the location of a number of posited structures (Figure 10).

Chicora Foundation therefore anticipated defining essentially two strata with two different levels of archaeological survey:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A FLORENCE COUNTY TRACT

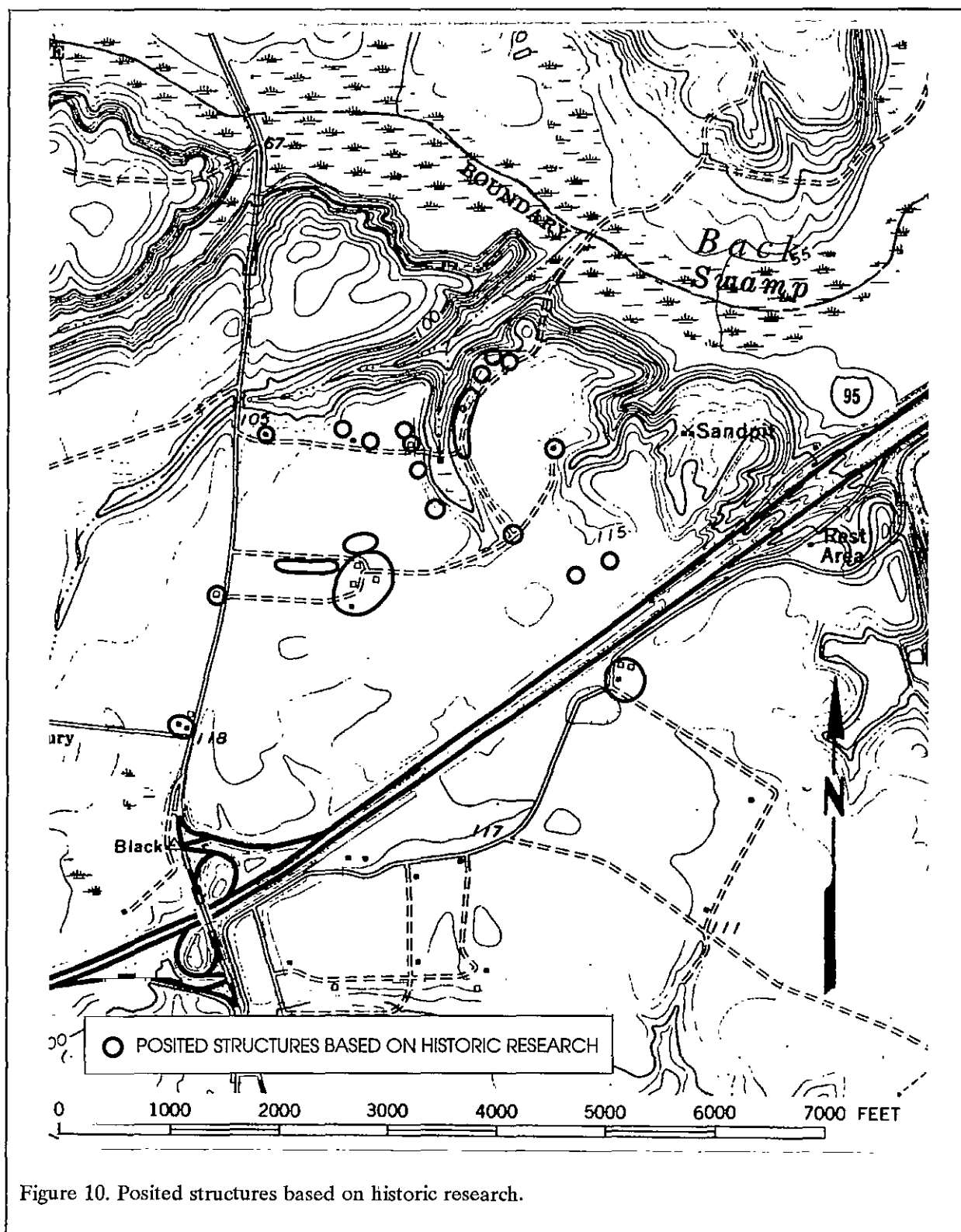


Figure 10. Posited structures based on historic research.

1. Areas of high archaeological probability would be those which incorporate high, well drained soils adjacent to the Back Swamp edge or terrace. Also included as a high probability area are the well drained soils adjacent to smaller drainages, such as the one found in the northern third of the tract. Along the terrace there is a high potential of identifying either prehistoric or early historic resources, while there is a potential of also finding prehistoric sites along the smaller tributaries.

In these areas Chicora proposed to conduct an archaeological survey using shovel tests at 200 foot intervals on transects spaced at 200 feet from the shoreline inland at least 1000 feet.

Typically, shovel tests are conducted at 100 foot intervals. However, the average site size identified by the Santee Cooper Pee Dee survey was 500 feet. In fact, no sites covering less than 400 feet in length were found along the bluff edge (Taylor 1984). Similar results were found in the Roche Carolina study (Trinkley and Adams 1992). Consequently, these sites can be easily located with transects spaced at 200 feet. When sites are identified the interval will be decreased to 50 feet and testing will continue to establish site boundaries. As a check on this approach, Chicora Foundation anticipated sampling approximately 5% of the terrace edge using a 100 foot transect interval. This will provide an independent check on the methodology.

There are approximately 150 acres which fall into this category. Approximately 200 shovel tests will be excavated, plus additional tests to establish site boundaries.

2. Areas of moderate to low archaeological probability are those found elsewhere on the tract, specifically as interior or upland parcels. Prehistoric sites are expected to be uncommon and the location of historic sites (largely tenant farms) will be projected using historic research and maps.

These areas are almost entirely cultivated. Consequently, the survey would consist largely of a pedestrian survey, with occasional shovel tests to verify or explore geomorphic conditions such as erosion or deposition.

All shovel tests would be approximately one-foot square and would be excavated to sterile subsoil, usually about 1.0 to 1.5 foot in depth. All soils will be screened through ¼-inch mesh and soil profiles will be made as appropriate, using Munsell soil colors. Shovel tests will be backfilled at the completion of the work.

If evidence of archaeological sites is found during the shovel testing, the interval of the tests will be decreased to determine more accurate boundaries. These boundaries would be flagged in the field so the precise locations of sites can be added to the development maps by surveyors. In addition, site locations would be plotted on both development and USGS 7.5' topographic maps during the fieldwork.

Information would be collected from each site identified to allow site forms required by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office to be completed.

In addition, all standing structures over 40

years were to be identified by the survey and recorded using the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office Statewide Survey Site Forms. Shovel testing will also take place around these structures to determine the possibility that archaeological remains are also present in conjunction with the architectural site.

All sites would be evaluated for their potential significance and eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places using criteria such as site integrity and clarity, as well as ability to answer broad questions of importance to the discipline. As required by the State Historic Preservation Office this work was to be conducted in compliance with *National Register Bulletin 36*.

Implemented Methodology

The proposed methodology was implemented with relatively little modification. Perhaps the most significant modifications concerned the shovel testing program. Once on site we found that the wooded areas overlooking drainages and swamps included primarily steeply sloping areas, many evidencing terracing, with very low archaeological potential. Many of these areas were therefore excluded from the survey.

As the study was beginning it also became clear that the project was attracting a large amount of negative public attention. Anticipating possible court action, we chose to survey the entire northern wooded tract at 100 foot intervals, following the strictest SHPO guidelines. This would generate data suitable to any need, while still allowing us to evaluate the proposed methodology.

Figure 11 illustrates the study tract revealing the type of survey methodology employed during the study. For the sake of clarity we have indicated -- basic approaches. Wooded areas are shown as surveyed shoving shovel tests at 100 foot intervals, as steeply sloping and not surveyed, or as not surveyed prior to the termination of the project. Cultivated areas are shown as receiving pedestrian survey and having excellent surface visibility ($\approx 100\%$ visibility), receiving pedestrian survey and having very good surface visibility ($\approx 75\%$ visibility), receiving pedestrian survey and

having good surface visibility ($\approx 50\%$ visibility), or receiving pedestrian survey and having fair surface visibility ($< 50\%$ visibility). Areas with only fair surface visibility were also shovel tested at 100 foot intervals.

Results of Shovel Testing

Although we have not undertaken a detailed assessment of the shovel testing methodology, no archaeological sites were identified as a result of shovel testing — even on the very large northern wooded extension overlooking Back Swamp. This northern area was found to contain a number of heavily eroded soils, perhaps accounting for it no longer being under cultivation. Regardless, the study appears to confirm what was originally anticipated — that shovel testing along the bluff edge at 200 feet intervals may be adequate and appropriate to identify the types of prehistoric sites which will be present.

There is, however, one exception to this. We understand from an informant that two cemeteries exist in that portion of the survey tract not yet surveyed adjacent to Back Swamp. It seems unlikely that 200 foot survey intervals would be successful at identifying these cemeteries. This illustrates the need to have a thorough historical overview of the property *prior to conducting the field work*.

Identified Sites

Thirty archaeological sites and seven standing structures were identified during this survey (Figure 12). In general, these sites conform to all of the previously outlined expectations. For example, the historic sites are closely associated with either the existing or historic road network, while the prehistoric sites are closely associated with the swamp edge.

Since the project was terminated prior to its conclusion, this report will only briefly discuss each of the identified sites. Only general observations concerning temporal affiliations will be made. The assessments offered in these

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND RESULTS

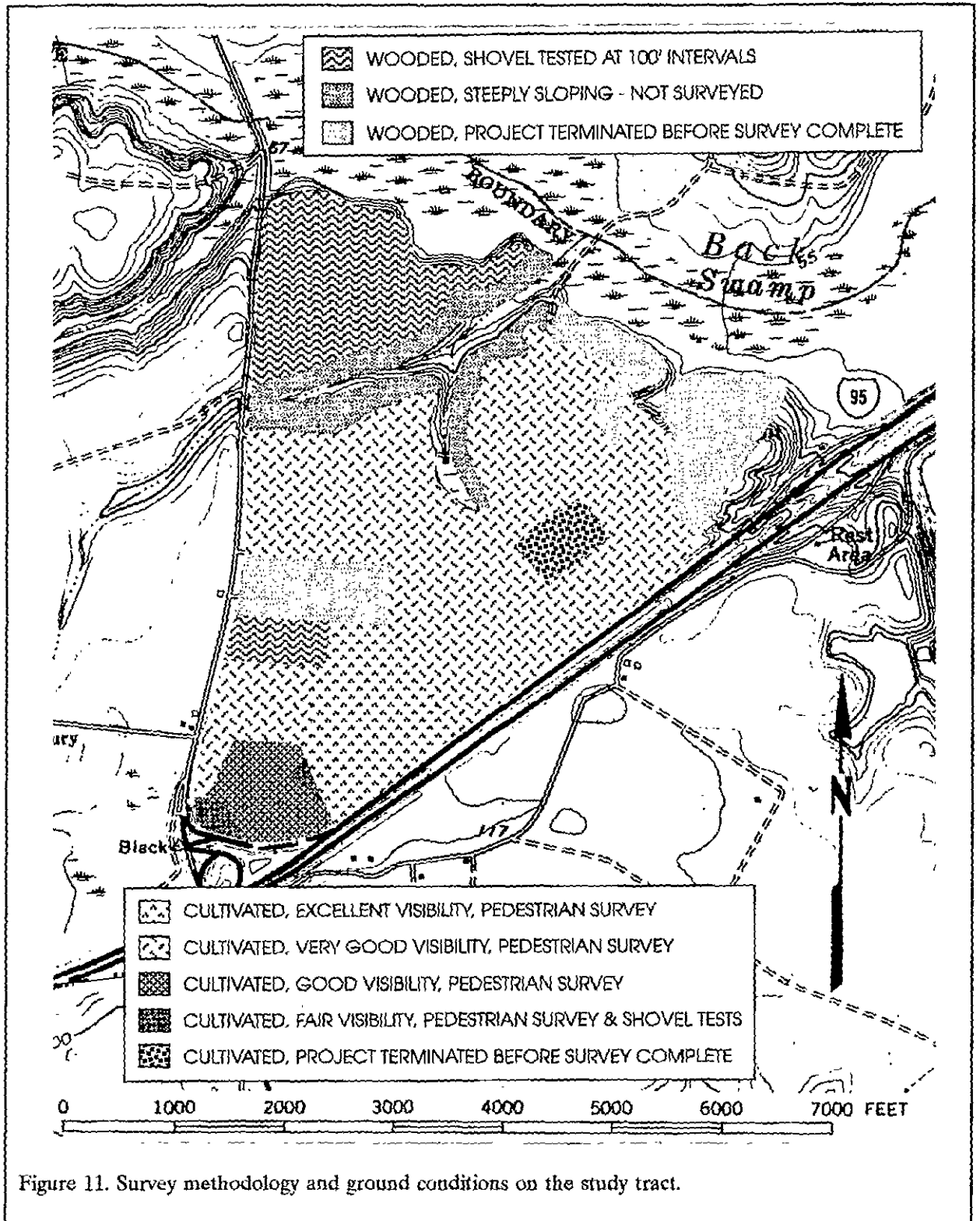


Figure 11. Survey methodology and ground conditions on the study tract.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A FLORENCE COUNTY TRACT

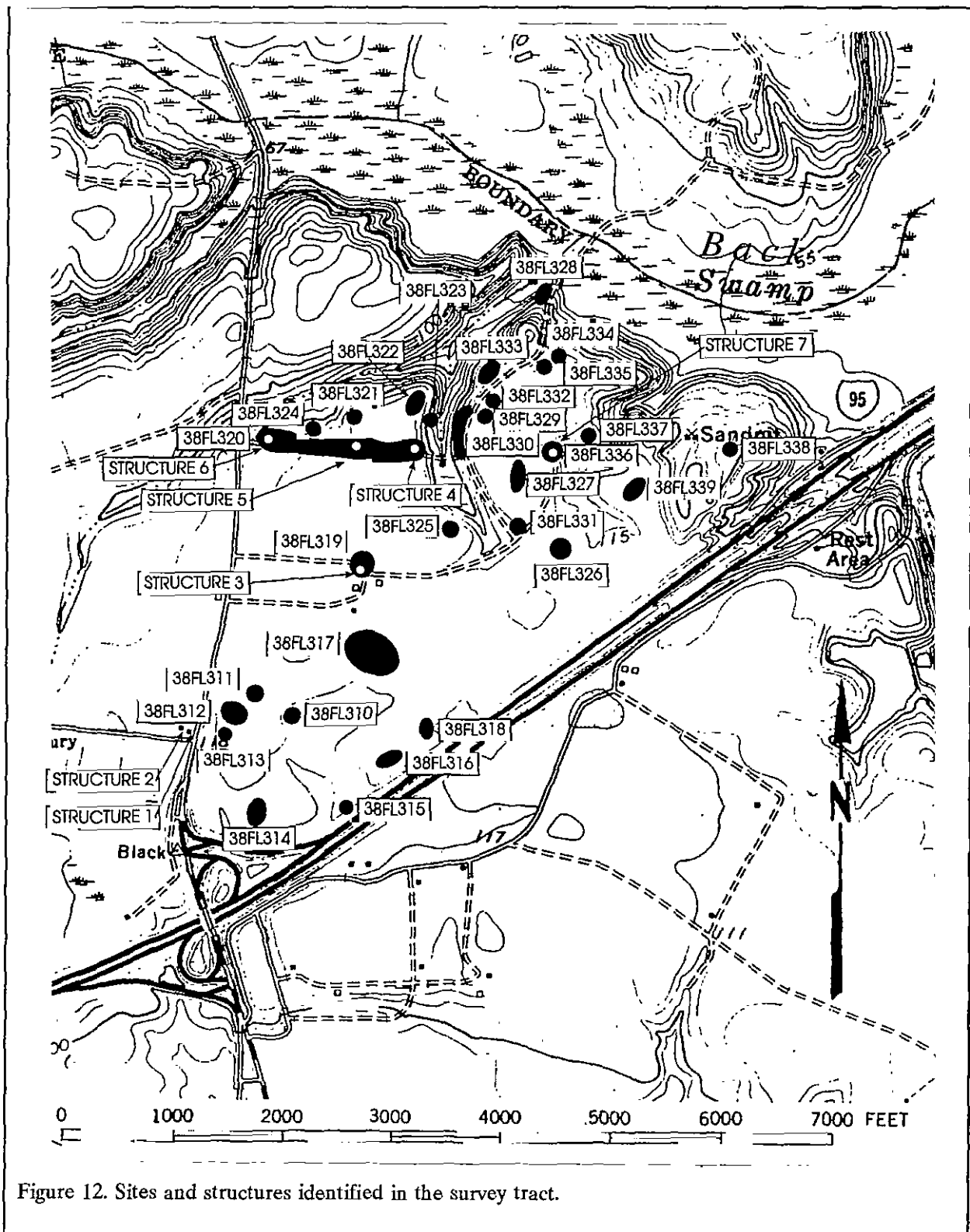


Figure 12. Sites and structures identified in the survey tract.



Figure 13. Example of fields with very good (about 75%) surface visibility at the south end of the survey tract.



Figure 14. Example of pedestrian survey in field with very good surface visibility north of the Roseville Plantation out parcel.

discussions are intended to be only provisional and do not reflect the detailed assessment process necessary for compliance purposes. They may, however, be of some use to any future development of the tract, **approximating the information typically generated in a reconnaissance study.**

38FL310

This site is situated about 1,000 feet east-northeast of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) with SC 327 at the far east end of a small agricultural field. The central UTM coordinates are E619550 N3793100. The field was fallow at the time of the survey, but surface conditions were very good. The soils are identified as both Goldsboro loamy sand and Norfolk sands. The site consists of a light scatter of primarily historic materials over an area about 100 feet in diameter. After the surface collection a series of nine shovel tests were excavated to cruciform the site — all were negative and all revealed up to 1.1 foot of Ap horizon over the subsoil.

Materials present include both whiteware and pearlware ceramics, container glass, and several prehistoric flakes.

Data sets at the site are very sparse, artifact quantity is very low, and site appears to have been dispersed by plowing.

38FL311

This site is situated about 800 feet northeast of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and SC 327 at the north edge of a small agricultural field. The central UTM coordinates are E 619490 N3793190. The field was fallow at the time of the survey, but surface conditions were very good. The soils are identified as Norfolk sands. The site consists of a light scatter of primarily historic materials over an area about 100 feet in diameter. After the surface collection a series of 11 shovel tests were excavated to cruciform the site — all were negative and all revealed up to 1.1 foot of Ap horizon over the subsoil.

Materials found at the site include both pearlware and whiteware, although the latter is more common. Small quantities of container glass are present. Also found was one small prehistoric sherd and several quartz flakes.

Data sets at the site are very sparse, artifact quantity is very low, and site appears to have been dispersed by plowing.

38FL312

This site is situated about 600 feet northeast of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and SC 327 at the northwest edge of a fallow agricultural field. The central UTM coordinates are E619400 N3793130. The soils are identified as both Goldsboro loamy sand and Norfolk sands. Materials are more common at this site than at other sites in this same fallow field and this scatter may represent the remains of a structure, although architectural items are scarce (limited to a few brick fragments). This site also lacks the thin smear of prehistoric materials found at many other sites on the study tract. The site is estimated to measure about 200 feet north-south by about 250 feet east-west. A series of 19 shovel tests at 25 foot intervals were used to cruciform the site after its initial discovery.

Whitewares dominate the site and pearlwares (present in the collections from several nearby sites) are absent. A range of container glass was recovered, as well as one fragment of lead.

Data sets at this site are also very sparse, artifact quantity is low, and site appears to have been dispersed by plowing. Shovel tests failed to reveal any intact deposits, with all material in the plowzone.

38FL313

This site is situated 350 feet northeast of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and SC 327 at the western edge of a fallow agricultural field. The central UTM coordinates are E619370 and N3793060. The surface scatter of historic materials revealed the site to be about 100 feet in diameter. This area was lower than the other

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nearby sites and the soils, identified as Rains Series, tended to be much less well drained. A series of nine shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals to cruciform the site. No artifacts were encountered and the Ap horizon was found to extend to a uniform depth of about 0.9 foot.

The assemblage from this site is very small, limited to yellowware, whiteware, and porcelain ceramics, a single stoneware, and three fragments of glass. No prehistoric materials were recovered.

Data sets are very sparse at the site, artifact quantity is low, and the site appears to have been dispersed by plowing. Shovel tests failed to reveal any intact deposits, with all material being recovered from the plowzone.

38FL314

This site is situated about 850 feet southeast of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and SC 327 in the middle of a fallow agricultural field adjacent to the I-95 exit ramps. The central UTM coordinates are E619450 N3792850. At the time of the survey the surface visibility in the field was about 50%, with weeds obscuring the remainder of the ground surface. The soils are classified as Rains sandy loams and were somewhat moist compared to other soils in the project tract. Nevertheless, we found a moderately dense scatter of both historic and prehistoric materials, adjacent to an area of recently opened field composed of even less well drained soil. Consequently, it appears that the site was found at the edge of a small slough or bay. The scatter of material reveals site boundaries of about 200 feet north-south and 150 feet east-west. It is probable that this represents a thoroughly plowed structure, given the nature of the artifacts recovered and the presence of brick rubble. A series of 17 shovel tests at 25 foot intervals were excavated to cruciform the site, with only one of the tests being positive.

Materials recovered include both pearlwares and whitewares, as well as small numbers of yellowwares, white porcelains, and stonewares. Container glass was not common, but present. Architectural remains include both nail

fragments and window glass. The prehistoric remains include both small sherds and flakes.

Although the data sets reveal greater diversity at this site than many of the other sites from this area of the project, they are nevertheless limited and it appears that the site has been dispersed by plowing. Virtually all of the material was found in the 0.9 to 1.1 foot deep plowzone.

38FL315

This site is situated about 1,500 feet southeast of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and SC 327 at the edge of the cultivated field immediately adjacent to the I-95 right-of-way. The central UTM coordinates are E619710 N3792850 and it appears that at least a portion of this site was destroyed by the interstate construction. Soils are classified as Goldsboro sandy loams.

Materials, consisting of only four metavolcanic flakes, were found in a 50 foot diameter. The fallow field in this area had good surface visibility, with about 50% of the ground open for inspection. A series of five shovel tests were excavated to cruciform the site, although none yielded subsurface remains.

Data sets are very sparse at this site, artifact quantity is very low, and site appears to have been dispersed by plowing. As mentioned, shovel tests failed to reveal any intact deposits, with the few artifacts present recovered from the surface of the plowzone.

38FL316

This site was found about 1,800 feet almost due east of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and SC 327. It is situated on a slight ridge running about east-west through a cultivated field with excellent (near 100%) surface visibility. The central UTM coordinates are E619800 N3793000 and the surface scatter revealed a site measuring about 275 feet northeast-southwest by about 100 feet northwest-southeast. The soils are classified as Goldsboro sandy loams.

Artifacts appear to be associated only with this ridge in the middle of the field and the surface collection yielded 18 pearlwares and 16 whitewares. Also present was a small quantity of both stoneware and container glass, as well as several specimens of window glass. The prehistoric remains consist entirely of non-diagnostic flakes. Sixteen shovel tests were excavated to cruciform the site and two of these were positive.

Although data sets are limited and artifacts appear to be dispersed by plowing, this is one of the few sites in this portion of the study tract to yield significant quantities of pearlware ceramics. In addition, 12.5% of the tests were positive. Consequently, this site may warrant additional attention.

38FL317

This site is situated about 1,800 feet northeast of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and SC 327 and about 400 feet south-southeast of the main Roseville Plantation house. The central UTM coordinates are E619780 N3793290 and the site is situated in a fallow field with excellent (near 100%) surface visibility. The soils are classified as Lynchburg and Wagram sandy loams, with the site situated on what appears to be a small knoll or elevation in the central portion of the field. Materials were recovered right up to the boundary of the 13 acre out parcel on which the main Roseville Plantation settlement is situated.

The prehistoric material is limited to a small quantity of flakes, several hammerstones, two bifaces, a Randolph Stemmed projectile point, and two Yadkin sherds. The historic assemblage is much larger, consisting of 21 creamware ceramics, 88 pearlwares, 128 whiteware ceramics, seven yellowwares, as well as porcelains and stonewares. This assemblage has a mean ceramic date of 1833.2 (Table 1). Container glass included primarily "black" specimens, although clear, green, aqua, and manganese glass is also present. Also present were architectural remains such as nails and window glass, as well as brick fragments

Table 1.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38FL317

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Creamware, undecorated	1762-1820	1791	21	37611
Pearlware, poly hand paint	1795-1815	1805	1	1805
blue hand paint	1780-1820	1800	6	10800
blue trans print	1795-1840	1818	26	47268
edged	1780-1830	1805	8	14440
annular	1790-1820	1805	4	7220
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	43	77615
Whiteware, blue edged	1826-1880	1853	5	9265
poly hand painted	1826-1870	1848	7	12936
blue trans print	1831-1865	1848	30	55440
non-blue trans	1826-1875	1851	13	24063
annular	1831-1900	1866	16	29856
sponge	1836-1870	1853	1	1853
undecorated	1813-1900	1850	56	104160
Yellow ware	1826-1880	1853	7	12971
			244	447,303

$$447,303 \div 244 \approx 1833.2$$

(which were not collected). An unusual item from this site was a stub stemmed pipe and kettle fragments.

This is a very large and complex site. Artifact density is extremely high, with a wide range of primarily historic items, some clearly dating from the late eighteenth century and probably associated with the Roseville Plantation settlement to the north. Testing, however, will likely be necessary to determine in subsurface remains are present. Ideally testing should be done in conjunction with evaluation of main plantation settlement.

38FL318

This site is about 2,150 feet due east of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and SC 327, situated at the northwest edge of a wooded area bisected by I-95. The central UTM coordinates are E619940 N3793090. The soils in the site area are classified as Rains Series, although those in the wooded area appear to be even more moist, suggesting that this may be a small bay. Materials were found scattered in an arc

measuring about 225 feet northeast-southwest by 150 feet northwest-southeast. Surface visibility over most of the site was excellent (near 100%), declining slightly in quality toward the east.

A series of 16 shovel tests were excavated to cruciform the site, with three of these tests being positive. Materials recovered from the site include primarily historic remains, dominated by whitewares, although single examples of creamware and pearlware were present. The container glass present at the site incorporates a range of different materials, including clear, manganese, aqua, blue, and "black" glass. Other items include nail fragments and a kaolin pipe bowl fragment. Prehistoric materials include several metavolcanic flakes, a projectile point tip, and a Small Savannah River Stemmed point.

38FL319

This site is situated about 2,300 feet northeast of the intersection of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and SC 327, and about 1,200 east of the first entrance to the project tract north of the Roseville oak allée. The site is situated immediately north of the Roseville Plantation out parcel. The central UTM coordinates are E619740 N3793530 and the site is found in an area of Rains soils. The site area is estimated to measure about 225 feet east-west by about 150 feet north-south.

This particular site encompasses several light concentrations of artifacts, as well as a barn and a structure in ruins. Portions of the site area are cultivated, portions are grasses, and, toward the east, there is an area of light woods. Comparison of this site area to a map of the Roseville Plantation tract identified at the Darlington County Historical Commission confirms that the standing structure (Structure 3 in the architectural survey) is a barn, around which a livestock lot at one time existed. The building now in ruins included a wood shed, shop, and fertilizer and seed shed.

Eighteen shovel tests at 15 foot intervals were excavated to cruciform the site, with six of the tests yielding material. These were primarily in the vicinity of the various structures. Materials

recovered appear to be late nineteenth century or early twentieth century in time period, and are dominated by glass container fragments with a few whiteware ceramics.

This site would best be considered a component of the Roseville Plantation complex, which is situated in the out parcel immediately to the south. If it were to be assessed on its own merits, the data sets are very limited, with most of the recovered materials apparently representing secondary trash deposits. The associated architectural features are dilapidated or in ruins. It seems unlikely that these components of the Roseville site can address significant research questions.

38FL320

This site is situated about 1,500 feet north of the Roseville Plantation house about from 200 to 1,700 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road). The central UTM coordinates are E619700 N3793850 and the site is found on Lakeland sands at the south edge of a now flooded drainage. The site incorporates three standing tenant houses, designated Structures 4, 5, and 6 in the architectural survey. Structure 4 is situated at the east end of the site, Structure 5 is about in the middle, and Structure 6 is at the west end, about 200 feet from S-26. The bulk of the site is in fallow fields with very good surface visibility (about 75%). Site boundaries, measuring 1,600 feet east-west and 300 feet north-south, were based on the dispersion of materials in the fields. In addition to these remains, each individual structure included very significant landscape features, such as plantings and trash disposal areas. All three of the structures are also of different styles, although a generally consistent date of construction, ca. 1900 to 1920, is represented. Each structure also reveals additions probably into the 1950s.

A very large quantity of material was found associated with this site. Although a very few creamware and pearlware ceramics were recovered, the vast majority of the collection includes whitewares, consistent with the posited construction and use dates. Container glass is likewise very common.

Given the size of this site no effort was made to shovel test the entire area. Two parallel rows of shovel tests were run between Structures 4 and 5 at 25 foot intervals. Of the 28 shovel tests excavated, 20 were positive, attesting to the dense quantity of remains present at this site.

While tenant sites are often dispersed across the plantation, this settlement was established as a row of at least six or seven structures. Although most are no longer standing and their remains are dispersed by plowing, three are still standing. The data set from this site is very large, the range of potential questions is good, and the condition of the site appears to be excellent. Furthermore, the ability to explore the same questions at multiple households in the same row under the same owner is also significant and unusual. This represents one of the most important sites identified on the Roseville survey tract.

38FL321

This site is situated in a small fallow field about 200 feet behind (or north) of Structure 5 at site 38FL320 and about 1,100 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road). The central UTM coordinates are E619720 N3793930. The field in which this site was identified is also at a lower elevation than 38FL320, descending the slope toward what is now a lake, but previously was a drainage feeding into Back Swamp. The soils are still classified as Lakeland sands and the field had very good (about 75%) surface visibility.

Materials were found scattered over an area measuring about 125 feet north-south by 50 feet east-west, essentially assuming the contours of the field, suggestive of plow dispersion. A series of nine shovel tests were excavated to cruciform the site, with two tests being positive. All of the tests revealed a plowzone about 0.8 to 1.0 foot in depth. Materials recovered included a small quantity of historic remains likely originating at 38FL320 to the south. Also present was a thin scatter of prehistoric remains, including flakes and pottery. The pottery included Yadkin sherds, as well as a few which may represent the Badin series.

Prehistoric data sets at this site are very

limited, with no evidence of subsistence remains or features. The historic remains are entirely redeposited by plowing from upslope at 38FL320. The site has been heavily plowed and it is unlikely that the present can address significant research questions.

38FL322

This site is situated on a northeast facing ridge nose overlooking a tributary to Back Swamp which has now been flooded to create a lake. It is about 1,500 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 2,000 feet north-northeast of the Roseville Plantation main house. The central UTM coordinates are E619850 N3793980. Situated in a fallow field, surface visibility was very good (about 75%) and a substantial grab collection was made. This surface scatter closely corresponds to the topography of the ridge, measuring about 300 feet south-southwest by north-northeast and 150 feet west-northwest by east-southeast. The side slopes of the ridge are terraced and shovel tests revealed that the soil depth decreased, probably a result of previous erosion. The site did not extend on these side slopes. The soils in this area are classified as Lakeland sands.

A series of 24 shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals to cruciform the site. Nine of the tests were positive, suggesting that there may be intact deposits in the field area. Materials recovered from the site include a single Morrow Mountain projectile point and two Eared Yadkin points, all made from metavolcanic stone. Also present in the collection was a metate, a biface, four quartz hammerstones, and flakes. Also present were sherds, primarily representing Yadkin wares.

This is perhaps the most significant prehistoric site encountered in the project tract. The prehistoric data sets are varied and abundant. It seems likely that this site can address a broad range of significant Middle Woodland research questions.

38FL323

This site is situated about 150 feet northwest of Structure 4 at 38FL320 on the side



Figure 15. Site 38FL322, view to the northeast.



Figure 16. 38FL328, showing marked graves and grave depressions, view to the west.

slope overlooking a tributary of Back Swamp. The central UTM coordinates are E619910 N379394 and the site is situated on Lakeland sands. The site consists of a series of trash dumps or piles in the woodline. It seems that the number of dumps, and types of materials present, are such that they may represent general plantation dumping, rather than relate specifically to trash generated by Structure 4.

Two distinct disposal techniques were observed. Much of the trash was deposited on the surface, creating linear mounds about 12 to 15 feet in length and 6 to 8 feet in width. These mounds were typically about 1 to 2 feet in height. In several areas the trash was deposited in quasi-rectangular holes measuring about 10 to 15 by 5 to 8 feet (essentially having very similar dimensions to the surface piles). Backfill from the excavations was heaped up on all four sides, with the quantity suggesting that the holes were perhaps 1 to 1.5 feet in depth. Generally the trash was only slightly mounded in these depressions.

Only a limited collection of material was made from these trash piles, including an iron hammer head, a whiffletree strap end, a whiffletree center clip, an iron link, and a length of chain. Other items included tin ware, tin containers, glass bottles, sheet metal, fencing wire, and a broad range of seemingly utilitarian (rather than domestic) materials.

A very wide range of artifacts are present in these dump piles. In addition, there seem to be two very different types of refuse techniques present (although the trash itself *appears* to be identical). Unfortunately, the materials are likely mixed trash deposits from the general plantation operation. Recent work by Rathje on modern trash disposal techniques suggests that there is much we can learn from deposits such as these. Nevertheless, we recommend that investigations begin with an exploration of oral history accounts to learn more about the activities which lead to these deposits.

38FL324

This site is situated on a lower terraced

field 100 feet north of 38FL320 and 350 feet west of 38FL321. The central UTM coordinates are E619620 N3793910. The fallow field exhibited very good (about 75%) surface visibility, although only a relatively few items were observed on the surface. The surface collection reveals site dimensions of about 50 by 50 feet. The soils are Lakeland sands.

Five shovel tests at 25 foot intervals were excavated to cruciform the site north-south and east-west. All of the tests were negative. Materials collected from the surface include primarily metavolcanic flakes, although a single Small Savannah River Stemmed point was also collected. The few historic materials present on the site likely originated upslope at 38FL320.

A very limited number of data sets are present at this site and even those items present are scarce and widely scattered. Plowing has probably further dispersed these remains. It is unlikely that the remains can address significant research questions, although the site's recordation is important in the study of prehistoric settlement in this region.

38FL325

This site is situated about 1,200 feet northeast of the main Roseville Plantation house in a cultivated field about 1,900 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 2,200 feet north of I-95. The soils in this area are classified as Lakeland sands and the central UTM coordinates are E619970 N3793640. The fallow field in which the site was found evidenced very good (about 75%) surface visibility, although in the immediate site area surface visibility was nearly 100%. Materials were spread over an area measuring about 125 feet east-west by 250 feet north-south, with the site core found in the north edge of the field on a slight rise.

The site represents a tenant house which has been removed and the area cultivated. The artifacts from this site suggest a probable early twentieth century occupation. Only whiteware was recovered and the glass is dominated by clear, manganese, and brown specimens. Items of leather

and other less durable materials were recovered from the surface collection, suggesting that the site had not been demolished for too long a period. A series of 14 shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals to cruciform the site. Eleven of these tests were positive. Brick rubble was common in the site core, which probably represented the original structure location. This, too, suggests that the structure has only recently been demolished.

Prehistoric remains are present, but sparse. Recovered were a small quantity of metavolcanic flakes and a single small sherd. Also present were two Morrow Mountain projectile points and a probable Randolph Stemmed point.

Although this structure has been demolished and the area cultivated, the structural footprint can still be distinguished on the basis of artifact (and especially brick) density. It may be appropriate to compare this isolated site to the remains identified at 38FL320. In addition, testing coupled with oral history, may help further evaluate the range of data sets present and the nature of the site.

38FL326

This site, which consists of two discrete structural mounds, is situated about 2,850 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 1,300 feet north of I-95 in a fallow field. At the time of the survey surface visibility was very good (75%), with some portions approaching 100%. The central UTM coordinates are E620250 N3793600 and the site is in an area of Lucy soils. Most noticeable, however, was that soils in the mound areas was darker, appearing to be more humic or organic. The northwestern mound was about 60 feet in diameter with an elevation about 1.5 feet above the surrounding field. The other mound, about 50 feet to the southeast, was nearly 20 feet in diameter and only about a foot above the surrounding fields.

The initial surface collection revealed primarily historic remains, such as whitewares and a variety of container glass. Also present was a rather large quantity of brick, some of which was still mortared together. To further investigate this site a series of 27 shovel tests were excavated to

bisect both mounds. Of these 27 tests, 13 were positive, many producing significant quantities of remains.

This site appears to represent either two distinct structures or perhaps a structure and a rear yard trash disposal area, perhaps associated with some other building. Artifact density and variety is high, suggesting that there may be a range of data sets. Although the structures themselves are gone, these site may be able to address important methodological questions, helping to better determine the dispersion of artifacts. Coupled with this research, however, is the need for additional oral history concerning the site and the immediate area.

38FL327

This site is situated in the middle of a fallow field with very good surface visibility about 2,500 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 2,200 feet north of I-95. The materials observed on the surface follow a sandy ridge that runs roughly north-south about a foot or so above the surrounding field. The central UTM coordinates are E620150 N3793800 and the soils are classified as Lucy sands.

Although materials were found spread over an area measuring about 100 feet north-south by about 50 feet east-west, only a small quantity of materials were recovered. These remains include metavolcanic and quartz flakes, as well as a single small sherd. No shovel testing was conducted at this site.

This site, with its very limited data sets and heavy plowing, is unlikely to be able to address significant research questions.

38FL328

This site, an African-American graveyard, is situated on the toe of northeast facing slope into Back Swamp, at an elevation of about 80 to 100 feet above mean sea level. It is found on the north side of a farm road which leaves the cultivated fields and crosses into the marsh to connect the study tract with the land to the northeast. The

central UTM coordinates are E620240 N3794290 and the site is found on Lakeland sands. Being on such a steep slope, there are two 2 to 3 foot ravines cutting this site into essentially three parts.

Graves are found not only on the areas between the ravines, but also in the ravines themselves. Graves also extend from the slope to within about 20 feet of standing water. The graveyard, which was originally reported to us to contain perhaps 20 or so graves, was found during our inspection to include a **minimum** of 148 graves spread over an area measuring at least 150 feet square. It is likely that the number of graves exceeds 250.

The identified graves were primarily located visually, with virtually all evidenced by a linear sunken area roughly oriented east-west. In addition, two of the ridges (including the one nearest the road and the one in the center of the site) were explored using a penetrometer to measure soil compaction at 10 foot intervals. Soil compaction outside the graveyard was found to range between 200 and 250 psi. Inside the graveyard the soil compaction is considerably less, with individual graves evidencing compaction of less than 100 psi. The boundaries determined through the soil compaction study approximate those determined through visual survey.

Although a great many of the graves were marked with the metal name plates used by funeral homes, relatively few could still be read. Names and dates of birth and death identified in the study include: Annie Wilds (1878-1963), Helen Gee (1935-1961), Donald James (1946-1963), Anne Brown (1910-1967), Adam May (1908-1960), Herbert Holloway (1936-1966), Gilmore Holloway (1901-1956), Queen Addisen (1900-1919), and Alice Williams (1858-1954). One additional stone (beyond those previously reported) was found, but had been knocked face down by a large tree which was laying over it.

Although these marked graves appear fairly recent, it is likely that this cemetery dates to the antebellum and is the burial ground for the Roseville slaves. This is suggested by the one marked grave of an individual born a slave — Alice Williams.

Other markers found at the graveyard included pipes, a metal sled of some kind, and a variety of grave goods. Also identified was a cast metal marker, "P.P.B./American Workman Member." Plantings, at least during the current study, did not seem to be very common. Noted were several small cedars and hollies. The limited plantings may be the result of the very poor and heavily eroded soils in the project area.

This is a very significant site which, even at this level of investigation, is certainly eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the site is protected by South Carolina State law, which makes it a felony to damage, disturb, destroy, or vandalize any of the stones, markers, graves, or plantings. This site deserves very careful protection, while of course allowing descendants to continue to visit the graves of their family.

38FL329

This site is situated on the western edge of a large cultivated field bordering Back Swamp. It is 2,250 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 3,000 feet north of I-95. The central UTM coordinates are E620070 N3793970. Materials were found thinly scattered across the field adjacent to the farm road, although there was no ridge or other topographic rise in this area. The site size is estimated to be 250 feet northwest-southeast by 100 feet southwest-northeast.

Materials collected include one probable Guilford Lancelate blade fragment, one Small Savannah River Stemmed point, and three Yadkin Triangular points. Also present were a small quantity of metavolcanic and quartz flakes, and small sherds (primarily Yadkin wares). The site was cruciformed by 12 shovel tests, with three being positive.

This site contains a seemingly high proportion of finished tools to flakes, although the shovel tests fail to reveal any significant concentration of material.

38FL330

This site is found in the woodline about 150 feet southwest of 38FL329. The central UTM coordinates are E620020 N3793920 and the site is found on Lucy soils. Components of the site include a tobacco barn, in failure, at the north end and chimney stacks associated with a structure toward the south end of the site. The site measures at least 200 feet north-south by 100 feet east-west. Since the area was heavily wooded, two parallel series of shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals from the tobacco barn southward for 225 feet. This testing found that the row of tests near the road consistently failed to yield remains, while five of the tests 25 feet further inland produced materials. This suggests that additional survey at this site may be necessary for a thorough assessment.

Materials collected include a range of whitewares, including some motifs (such as tinted whiteware) that date rather late. Only wire nails were recovered, along with a dry cell battery core. Taken together, these remains are suggestive of a site dating from the late 1930s or early 1940s to perhaps the mid-1960s.

In spite of the late date, the refuse disposal practices observed at the one clearly defined structure appear to be identical to those found at much earlier sites. For this reason, this site may be worthy of additional attention.

38FL331

This is a very small scatter of historic materials, perhaps representing a thoroughly demolished and plow dispersed historic structure. It is situated at the intersection of two farm roads in a cultivated field with very good (about 75%) surface visibility and is 2,600 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 1,700 feet north of I-95. The central UTM coordinates are E620170 N3793640. Like other sites in this section of the study tract, the soils are classified as Lucy sands and plowing is documented to a depth of 0.8 to 1.0 foot.

Materials recovered include a very small assemblage of whitewares and container glass

found in a 50 foot diameter. Architectural remains are absent, as are brick fragments. It appears that this site has been nearly completely erased from the landscape. Even an inspection of the nearby woodline failed to provide any indication of remanent architectural features, trash dumps, or landscape plantings. A series of five shovel tests were used to cruciform the site, although none were positive.

The data sets present at this site are exceedingly sparse and it appears there is little potential for the site to address significant research questions regarding lifeways or refuse disposal practices.

38FL332

This site is situated in a cultivated field with very good (about 75%) surface visibility and is found about 2,350 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 3,200 feet north of I-95. The central UTM coordinates are E620100 N3794000. The scatter of surface remains reveals that the site measures about 100 feet north-south and 50 feet east-west. In many respects this site is similar to 38FL329 and it is not associated with a rise or other topographic feature, but is found at the side of the road, close to the woods line.

Materials recovered include a small quantity of primarily Yadkin sherds, a quartz hammerstone, metavolcanic and quartz flakes, and a metavolcanic Morrow Mountain projectile point. Given the sparse remains and inability to identify subsurface remains at similar sites, no shovel testing was conducted at this site.

The sparse data sets and dispersed nature of the site suggests that recordation of this site has achieved complete data recovery. It is unlikely that the site can address any additional research questions.

38FL333

This site is situated in the woods at the north end of a cultivated field overlooking Back Swamp and the recently dammed drainage. The area of the site is generally open woods, some of

which are terraced. The site is situated 2,300 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 3,200 feet north of I-95. The central UTM coordinates are E620220 N3794060. The soils are classified as Lucy sands, although there is evidence of previous erosion on the steep side slopes. The site includes at least one house site (evidenced by a two brick piles, perhaps representing chimney falls) and several trash areas. Also present are remnant yard plantings. The scatter of material, however, covers an area 300 feet southwest-northeast by 100 feet southeast-northwest, suggesting that this site may actually encompass the three structures shown on some historic plats.

Materials recovered include a broad range of whitewares, container glass, and architectural remains. A series of 23 shovel tests at 25 foot intervals were put in as two parallel rows bisecting the site southwest-northeast. Thirteen of these tests were positive.

This site appears to date from about the same time as 38FL330 and to exhibit many of the same data sets. Nevertheless, these sites do offer the opportunity to explore multiple households under similar farm management and ownership.

38FL334

This site represents a very sparse scatter of flakes in a cultivated field with very good (about 75%) surface visibility. It is situated 2,700 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 2,900 feet north of I-95. The soils in this area are classified as Lucy sands and the central UTM coordinates are E620220 N3794060. Materials were found widely scattered over an area measuring about 100 feet in diameter.

Recovered were five metavolcanic flakes. A series of five shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals to cruciform the site, although no additional materials were collected. The site's Ap horizon was consistently about 0.9 to 1.0 foot in depth. It appears that the site has been completely plowed out and dispersed.

38FL335

This site, which also represents a sparse scatter of prehistoric artifacts, is found about 200 feet northeast of 38FL334 in the same cultivated field. The central UTM coordinates are E620270 N3794100 and the soils are Lucy sands. Although in close proximity, the two sites appear distinct, with no materials recovered from the intervening field. Site 38FL335 also measures about 100 feet in diameter.

The site has produced a small quantity of metavolcanic flakes, as well as one quartz flake and one small sherd. A series of five shovel tests were excavated to cruciform the site, but none were positive.

This site also appears too sparse, and too plow dispersed, to address the range of significant questions appropriate for Middle Woodland sites in the project area. Nevertheless, its recordation does contribute to our understanding of the settlement system present along the Back Swamp area of Florence County.

38FL336

This site is situated about 2,900 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 2,150 feet north of I-95 in a cultivated field with very good (about 75%) surface visibility. Consisting of a standing structure (designated Structure 7 in the architectural survey) with a dense yard scatter, much of this site was heavily overgrown at the time of the survey, so the area available for surface collection was very limited. In addition, this site was not shovel tested since it was clear that the area had not been plow disturbed and the site dimensions of 150 feet southwest-northeast and 75 feet southeast-northwest were clearly established by the intact yard scatter. The central UTM coordinates are E620260 N3793860.

Materials collected from the surrounding cultivate fields include primarily whiteware, although several pearlware were present, as well as container glass. Also present were two flakes, representing the seemingly ubiquitous scatter of prehistorical materials across all of the cultivated

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fields bordering Back Swamp. Present, but not collected, in the yard trash of the standing structure were a very large quantity of condensed milk cans.

This is a potentially significant site since it is intact, with the yard dumps, landscape features, and structural features all available for study. In addition, this is an isolated structure, distinct from those in clusters or rows. Additional research should focus on collecting oral history information for this, and the other, structures on the tract.

38FL337

This site is situated about 300 feet northeast of 38FL336 on a slight northeast facing side slope overlooking the woods of Back Swamp. The central UTM coordinates are E620340 N3793910 and the soils are classified as Lucy sands. Surface visibility of the field in general was very good (about 75%), although in the site area the surface visibility was close to 100%. The site consists of a light scatter of primarily early material, found in an area measuring about 150 feet north-south by 100 feet east-west.

Recovered were creamware, pearlware, and whiteware ceramics, as well as black glass, a possible cut nail fragment, and a small quantity of prehistoric remains. The mean ceramic date for the collection is 1829.3 (Table 2). This is very close to that obtained for site 38FL317 and suggests that this site may date from the antebellum use of Roseville Plantation. The small size and isolated location suggests that the occupant may have been an African-American slave, perhaps responsible for tending nearby rice fields.

Although this site is heavily damaged by plowing, some additional effort to gather a larger collection may be appropriate. In addition, it is important to correlate this site with any materials found in the woods, an area of the survey tract not yet examined.

Table 2.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38FL337

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	(fi)	fi x xi
Creamware, undecorated	1762-1820	1791	1	1791
Pearlware, blue trans print	1795-1840	1818	1	1818
edged	1780-1830	1805	2	3610
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	1	1805
Whiteware, undecorated	1813-1900	1850	<u>4</u>	<u>7440</u>
			9	16,464
$16,464 \div 9 = 1829.3$				

38FL338

This site consists of a Euro-American cemetery left pedestaled in the middle of a borrow pit. The pedestal currently measures about 60 feet in diameter, although it appears that perhaps 10 or so feet has sloughed off, and is about 20 feet above the floor of the borrow pit. It is situated about 4,400 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 900 feet north of I-95. The central UTM coordinates are E620730 N3793960 and the soils were originally Lucy sands. Local informants indicate that this cemetery was "left" when the surrounding soil was used in the construction of I-95. The site was identified as the location of at least one or more graves belonging to the Martin and DeWitt families.

During the current survey a penetrometer was used in an effort to determine the number of graves. Two very clear graves, situated side by side, were encountered, with soil compaction of less than 100 psi in one grave and less than 150 psi in the other. The surrounding soil, however, ranged from 150 to 200 psi, with some marginal areas exhibiting compaction of 250 psi. It is therefore probable that additional graves are present in the pedestal. It is also possible that peripheral graves were destroyed in the excavation of the borrow pit, although this cannot be determined without additional research.

Regardless, this is perhaps one of the best examples seen of how *not* to treat a graveyard. It is currently inaccessible except by climbing up the

pedestal and soils continue to slough off the pedestal after every rain storm. It is likely that the site will continue to erode until the entire cemetery is destroyed. Although Chicora Foundation does not ordinarily believe it appropriate to move graves, this is a situation where the continued preservation of the remains may require intervention.

38FL339

This site is situated at the edge of a cultivated field with very good surface visibility. It is found 3,600 feet east of S-26 (N. Williston Road) and 1,350 feet north of I-95. The soils are classified as Lucy sands and the central UTM coordinates are E620480 N3793750. Materials were collected from an area measuring 100 feet southwest-northeast by 75 feet southeast-northwest. No shovel tests were excavated at this site since these ephemeral prehistoric sites have been found not to yield subsurface remains in the survey tract.

Materials collected from the surface include three small prehistoric sherds (probable Yadkin) and seven metavolcanic flakes.

Like other, similar sites in the project area, these remains appear to be closely associated with the swamp edge. They likely represent a work station of very short duration and the location is probably dependent on access to the swamp margin. Nevertheless, these sites lack the data sets and integrity to allow significant research.

Sites Not Identified

It is appropriate to very briefly mention the sites which this survey failed to identify. Any future work in the project area should focus on the recovery, and assessment, of these sites, as well as on the previously recorded sites.

Perhaps most significantly, there are two unidentified graveyards on the swamp margin which have not been identified. The posited area of these sites was not examined prior to the termination of the project. One site consists of the Brockington family cemetery which may contain 20 or more individuals. A local information reports its

location on the edge of the swamp and that the cemetery was ditched to prevent or retard water intrusion. Although all of the graves, according to an informant, were at one time marked, the stones have been stolen over the past twenty years. This is a significant loss not only to the family, but also to historical researchers. It is likely that this graveyard can be found through careful pedestrian survey. The other graveyard is thought to be an African-American cemetery and it, too, is situated on the swamp edge. This site may be more difficult to identify since it has not been used as recently as 38FL328 and there is less information regarding its location. Nevertheless, an effort should be made to locate this resource. Additional contacts with the local black community, perhaps through the local funeral directors may assist in locating the graveyard.

Also not recovered, or at least not recognized, is the slave settlement associated with Roseville Plantation. It is certainly possible that 38FL317 may represent the slave settlement, although additional research is essential. Further work in the vicinity of 38FL337 may also reveal a larger site that is perhaps associated with the African-American slaves at Roseville. The large number of slaves suggests that the settlement may be significant.

Finally, the main Roseville settlement is not recorded, or assessed, by this study. Archaeological and architectural evaluations are necessary on the 13 acre out parcel before any determinations of eligibility can be offered.

CONCLUSIONS

Nature of the Sites

Relatively few conclusions can be drawn from the survey since it was terminated prior to its completion and since the sites have not been fully assessed for their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Regardless, there are some obvious conclusions.

First, the nature of the sites identified in the survey and their locations are what was expected from previous surveys in the Florence area. In particular, prehistoric sites have a strong preference for well drained, sandy soils, and are most commonly found on the edge of the terrace overlooking the low swamp. Very few prehistoric remains were found inland from the swamp edge and those which were tended to be isolated objects, lacking good site contexts.

In addition, prehistoric sites tended to be either very small, sparse scatters of primarily flakes or large, dense sites. These may represent two distinct components of the settlement system, perhaps representing camps which were repeatedly occupied, as opposed to sites which served a very specific, and very short-term function.

While the larger sites could be easily found using testing at 200 foot intervals, the smaller sites in wooded tracts probably could not be located even using traditional testing at 100 foot intervals. This is the same problem that we have identified at other inner coastal plain locations, such as Fort Bragg (see, for example, Trinkley et al. 1996:139).

The historic sites, in contrast, are much more closely associated with road systems, either major transportation networks or local farm roads. This association appears to grow stronger through time. These sites are in some respects easier to locate because of historic records, but there still remain more sites than suggested by the historic

documentation. This may be the result of relatively incomplete documentation of postbellum activities on the Roseville tract. Regardless, late nineteenth and early twentieth century tenant houses are well documented, while we are still uncertain where the slave settlement was situated.

Second, there are a variety of sites, even without thorough assessments, which appear to be eligible or potentially for inclusion on the National Register. These include the prehistoric remains at 38FL322, the antebellum remains at 38FL317 and 38FL337, and the tenant remains at 38FL320, 38FL325, 38FL326 38FL330, 38FL333, and 38FL336. In addition, the two identified cemeteries, 38FL328 and 38FL338, are likely eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

All of these sites require more careful analysis and their research potential must be more carefully documented than is possible in this brief overview. But it is likely that these are among the most significant of the sites identified on the 400 acre tract.

Third, it must be remembered that there are likely additional sites, not yet recorded. Several areas, especially along the swamp edge were not surveyed prior to the project's termination. These areas require detailed investigation since there is the possibility of additional prehistoric and historic sites in the area. In particular, there are also reports on additional graveyards in this area.

In addition, the 13 acre out parcel which contains the Roseville main complex was not incorporated into this survey. Consequently, the main settlement has not been evaluated for its archaeological or architectural significance. Although the standing house is reported to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register, this has not been documented by the current study, nor have we received such an evaluation from the South Carolina Department of Archives and

History in response to our inquiry concerning eligible properties in the project area. In addition, there is some documentation that the house has been substantially altered (this is, for example, stated in at least one letter from Mr. Horace Rudisill, Director of the Darlington County Historical Commission). Further, it is very difficult to evaluate some of the outlying sites, especially 38FL319, without better understanding the main complex.

At the current level of investigation, this study provides what may be considered a reconnaissance level investigation of the 400 acre tract. It cannot be considered suitable for any compliance level investigation. Additional historical research, the collection of oral history, completion of field survey, analysis of collections, and more thorough site documentation is necessary to elevate the current study to the point where the sites can be evaluated for their National Register eligibility.

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